PALMER
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 34 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

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HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Deptre
Himalaya M.	G. Matsuki	5229	26 Jan.	10 Feb
Luzon Maru	N. Kamiswa	3980	5 Feb.	19 Feb
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	11 Feb.	28 Feb
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	590	27 ,,	15 ,,

For Particulars Apply to

T. OHARA, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2160.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
10th February	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through Steamers from China.
†Through Steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
26th February	MASULA*	7,261
10th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MERKARA	9,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO. STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
24th February	SOUDAN	
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1923		
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
8th Feby		3-30 P. M.
8th ,,	BARPETA	Busra via K'war and Karachi. Coasting.
9th ,,	VARELA	Busra via Karachi
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 133.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.

Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	10th February 1923
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru	J. Saito.	6022	26 Jan.	10 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb.	23 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5069	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	K. Horiuchi	6083	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE

S. S. "ORURO"

will sail on or about the 10th instant, with Passengers and Cargo for Persian Gulf Ports, will also take Transhipment Cargo for Baghdad via Basra.

Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and Deck Class Passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, please apply to:—

DADA MIA KHANDWANI,

389, Memonwada Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.
(Tele. No. 2296.)

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-8-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserve ..... Rs. 2,43,93,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostok
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
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Prices beat all competition.

Intending buyers please call over and convince yourselves of the rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.

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Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,

280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of [illegible] UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR.

Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks.

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0 and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—for cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. 0-10-0.
Also Standard Eau-de Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. Gajjar.

THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Head Office at 1, N. Tribhuvan Road, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.

PERODONT

(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from de y.
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TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

FFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Mazagaon.

Telephone 2457.

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40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small An. 12

Ague Pills. Rs. 1-3

BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 12

BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12

BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholera) Mixture. As. 13

BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.

BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6

BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE

Price on Application

Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr, Batliwala Worli, Bombay

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glassware for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

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THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.

A. H. NASER & CO.,

Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggist

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Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30 knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for Gujerati National High School, Bombay, a non cooperator with educational experience. Apply sharp to SECRETARY, BOARD OF EDUCATION, PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, Krishna Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
A R6347

WANTED.—Qualified ENGINEERS, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMAN and CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications, apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa State, REWA.
A 15546

WANTED—Smart and experienced HOTEL CANVASSER. Good terms plus Board and Lodging. Apply PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL, Dhobi Talao.
A R6393

WANTED—Expert TYPIST CLERK knowing Gujarati and Maharati. Salary Rs. 50/- P. M. Apply Box No. 9013 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6392

WANTED—A Company SECRETARY. Salary Rs. 200. One with over 10 years' office experience preferred. Apply PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD., Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R6396

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

WANTED—A MANAGING ENGINEER for the Bhavnagar Electric Supply Co. Ltd., to take charge of the Power House (semi diesel oil engines coupled to A. C. 3300 volt alternator) distribution mains and the office. Apply stating experience and salary required to Messrs. METROPOLITAN VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., Post Box No. 323, Bombay.
15648

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SMART EDUCATED MAHOMEDAN LAD of diplomatic nature will work as Companion or Private Secretary. Knows Gujarathi. Apply Box No 9007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6367

A YOUNG MAHARASTRA GRADUATE wants SITUATION in any capacity in business. Fond of outdoor and hard work. Please write to Box No. 9003 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
B R6355

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, nea Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri, Gindoli Road, ten minutes walk from Station, large garden with good well water. Apply Telephone 3836.
C R6318

TO LET—At Borivli, well furnished GROUND FLOOR with best accommodation and also adjoining separate bungalow, having spacious garden with good well water. 10 minutes' walk from station. See DHARAMDAS DWARKADAS, Boti Mansion, Sandhurst Road, from 9 to 10 a.m.
C R6381

HOTELS.

PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL—The best Cosmopolitan Hotel in Bombay, special rates to monthly and permanent guests, Carnac Road, opposite St. Xavier College, Bombay.
R6394

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Time and Date of Birth to tell you the correct Future. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 8970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6232

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Few teakwood BEDSTEADS, single, Brand new, Rs. 21; one pair partitions teakwood and glass, Rs. 95 each or nearest offer. PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL, Dhobi Talao.
N R6395

SPORTS.

Attention Please!
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.
WHISPERING paid Rs. 219/8—68/8.
MANDARIN paid Rs. 157/8—34/8.
They were EXCLUSIVE WIN SELECTIONS OF
Racing Expert
for the 2nd Day of the Big Meeting
He also selected KOKAB, FLAMING ORB, MARSHAL PETAIN, besides other placed horses.
WRITE TO HIM TO
Post Box 599, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—25 varieties from Antigua, Egypt, Transvaal &c. for 8 as. 25 varieties from Br. Guiana, Ceylon Hedjaz, Mauritius &c. for Rs. 1/4. 25 varieties from Australia, Barbados, Malta &c. for 12 as. 25 varieties from Gold Coast Algeria, Palestine Rhodesia &c. for 10 as. 25 varieties from the Cape, Jamaica, Labuan, Mesopotamia, Trinidad &c., for Re. 1. 25 varieties from the Malay States, Straits Settlements, Sudan, Tasmania &c. for 14 as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LD., ALLAHABAD.
L 15615

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE—Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag District, South India.
R6141

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANY PIANO rendered useless can be transformed into a new one at minimum cost. R. MASTER, Moos Building, Grant Road.
T R6379

TYPEWRITERS—Secondhand good working order, all makes offered at reduced rates during February. TYPEWRITER SUPPLY AGENCY, Carpenter Street, Girgaum, Bombay.
T. R.6305.

RS. 50 and upwards.—A chance for persons desirous of owning a Typewriter. We have a number of machines for your selection. No reasonable offer refused. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15526

THE PIONEER OF STEEL EQUIPMENT for Offices, Oliver Typewriters, Burroughs Adding Machines, Steel Shelvings, Steel Furniture, Loose Leaf Ledgers, Card Indexes, Printing and Binding Departments, Adding Machine and Typewriter repairing departments. Prices moderate. EXPERT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT, Messrs. W. H. THORNS & COMPANY, 60-62, Forbes Street.
T 15648

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPA RAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write to it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia. (HOWRAH.)
P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Central India. Applicants having practical experience of Mill erections need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating minmum salary expected.
Apply Box No. 9002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6353

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs WILLIAM JACKS & CO., beg to announce that owing to expansion of business they are having to leave their present premises at 5, Murzban Road, and from the 1st March have taken two floors in John Fowler's Building, Goa Street, Off Nicol Road Ballard Estate.
C.15614

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE; RAMDAS KHIMJI & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JETHABHAI VIRJI has voluntarily retired as a partners in our firm from Samvat 1979 Kartak Sudone.
RAMDAS KHIMJI & Co.
6356

NOTICE.

SENTINEL STEAM WAGON CO., LTD.

Messrs. WILLIAM JACKS & CO., have pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA for the above Company's Steam Wagons, Trailers, etc. and have three European Experts from the Manufacturers attached to their Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras. Stocks of Wagons, Trailers and spare parts will be kept at all the above centres.
C.15615.

NOTICE.

RE: THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition to the High Court for the winding up of the above Company has been DISMISSED.
PANDIT MASUREKAR & CO.
Agents, The National Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
A 1, Prag Mahal, Dhobitalao Bombay.
Bombay, 5th February, 1923.
C15626

THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8 per share, free of income-tax equal to 18 per cent., will be paid on and from WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 31st January, 1923.
By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15644

THE NEW BERAR CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 90 per share, free of income-tax equal to 18 per cent., will be paid on and from WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 31st January, 1923.
By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15645

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1923, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. W. H. Himbury, General Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, has kindly promised to read a paper on
"Present and Future Cotton Supplies."
All persons interested in the cotton trade are cordially invited to be present.
C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 6th February, 1923.
C15629

NOTICE.

KANERI CAVES, BORIVLI.

VISITORS to the Kaneri Caves are warned that the whole of my jungle of Magathana (which includes the Kaneri Caves) is CLOSED on SUNDAY 18th February, 1923 and no one will be allowed to enter the said Jungle on that day.
JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Proprietor Magathana and Kaneri Caves,
BORIVLI.
Dated the 6th Februaary, 1923.
CR6669

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September, 1922.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the apointment of:—
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., as an additional Director of the Company.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of February, 1923, to the 28th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C.15613

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts as at 30th September, 1922.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of:—
The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai as additional Directors of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of February, 1923 to the 28th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15642

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Association situated at the Marwari Bazar to transact the following business:—
1) To receive, consider and adopt the accounts and the Balance Sheet, the Reports of the Committee and the Auditors for the Samvat year 1978 ended Aso Vad 30th (20th October 1922).
(2) To adopt the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee before this date, as bye-laws, with additions and ommissions.
(3) To elect members for the Committee and appoint Auditors for the Samvat year 1979 (1922-23).
(4) To fix the additional number of members to be taken during the Samvat year 1979 (1922-23) and the admission fee and to consider the case of those members who have not paid their subscriptions.
(5) Any other business brought forward by the Chairman.
NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hony. Secretary.
15638

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME, NEAR BHOIWADA CROSS ROAD.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE FAREL SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD F.

SCHEME NO. 46.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.
The limits of the areas comprised therein (such areas being estimated to contain as for Block A—11,276 square yards and Block B—1,996 square yards) are as follows:—
BLOCK A.
On or towards the North, East, South and West by the sites of proposed roads.
BLOCK B.
On or towards the North and East by the sites of proposed roads and
On or towards the South and West by land belonging to the said Trustees.
The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 207 dated the 1st December 1922) of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.
No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.
Dated this second day of February, 1923.
E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board.
C15612

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for 10,000 feet of 2½ inch Rubber lined canvas fire hose and 1,000 feet of 2½ inch unlined canvas fire hose in fifty feet lengths (without couplings) will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1923.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.
Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,600 (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
CHIEF OFFICER,
Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla, 7th February, 1923.
TA C15640

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that a temporary Vaccination Station has been opened for performing Vaccination, free of charge, daily between 7-30 to 10 a.m. (B. T.) and 2-30 to 5 p.m. (B. T.), except Sunday afternoons, at Princess Street Sanitary Institute. All communications may be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT OF VACCINATION, Parel. Telephone No. 41002.
EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
Public Health Department.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15646

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of February, 1923, at 4 p.m., at 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—
(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 31st day of December, 1922.
(2) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. S. V. Dandekar, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.
S. V. DANDEKAR.
Chairman.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1923.
C15648

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORUDIN LAKARGHATWALLA and ESOOFALLY KARIMJI, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office, No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3225, 4183, New No. 10064, Old Survey Nos. 2220, 3739, and New Survey No. 6353, and Cadastral Survey No. 591, together with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 1022 and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98, 100, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Kamatipura Bazar Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road, on or towards the West by property formerly belonging to the Vendors, on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 8th Lane and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 5th day of February, 1923.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Parchaser's Attorneys.
C15618

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai JAVERBAI, widow of Dayal Khimji, deceased, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, who temporarily resided at Jatipura, Kila Mattura, Post Goverdhan, at the time of her death ... Deceased.
VALLABHDAS KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Surviving Executor according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the said Bai Javerbai, widow of Dayal Khimji, deceased ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
(Sd.) F. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 29th day of January, 1923.
C15641

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF OREGON PINE TIMBER.

By order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim & Co. Banian Road, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria House Depot, Victoria Road, Byculla the following:—
Best Oregon Pine 12 ins x 1½ ins Lengths 18 ft. to 36 ft. measuring about Tons. 20.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of very Old China and Georgian Mahogany, and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th Feb. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garage premises, Apollo Bunder, opp. Yacht Club Chambers, the very rare and Old China and Mingworks, old Blackwood Georgian Mahogany furniture Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers blackwood palm stands, fancy cabinets, Cheval glass, telescopic dining table on castors, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables etc. etc.
Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.
Furniture is on view.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
SUIT NO. 648 OF 1919.
Moosa Ahmed and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Aishabai widow and others ... Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. D. S. Captain and R. P. Mehta the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree, dated the 27th day of September, 1922, made in the above suit wherein Moosa Ahmed and others are Plaintiffs and Aishabai widow and others are defendants, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 21st February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property hereunder described.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bapu Khote Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 734, New No. 7906, Old Survey No. 1/1924 and New Survey No. 778 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5939 and Street Nos. 119-151-153 containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the property of Khatri Ebrahim Bin Rahimtoolla and partly by that of Kikabhai Sheikhalli on or towards the West by the said Bapu Khote Street on or towards the North partly by the property of Memon Haji Essak Mahomed and partly by the property of Fatmabai mother of Haji Fuckeer and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahadeo Kachara and partly by the property of Halimabai wife of Memon Abdul Rahim Peermahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at their Office in Old Agra Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Solicitors, at their Office in 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Feb. 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well known makers, Baldwin maker Ice Refrigerator. Full size Bath. Large English Coal Stove with Hot water Boiler, Glass, Crockery and plated ware etc.
On SUNDAY, the 11th February, 1923, at No. 137 Lamington Road, opposite Red Chimney near Police Station, Byculla, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, and dining waggon, tea tables, Baldwin Ice Box. Drawing Room Suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen jardiniers, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases. Book case, pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, Ice Refrigerator, Porcelain Bath Tub, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest with writing desk and marble top washing tables, cooking utensils, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware etc.
The property of Frank S. Jackson Esq., T. R. F. C. B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Catalogues will be printed and the property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVETS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921. Pathan vs. Blascheck Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Sadashiv Rajaram Desai of Mooti Bazar.

H. B. and C. 858—No. 743 to 747.
5 Cases plain Velvet each 21 pieces, 17½ to 18 inch each about 564 to 579 yards.
H. B. and C. 554—No. 5006 to 5007.
2 Cases silk Embroidered Velvet each 80 pieces 22 inch about 400 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL, DIAMOND AND RUBY ORNAMENTS AND SILVER VESSELS.

Suit No. 36 of 1918.
Advocate-General
VS.
Bai Monghibai

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms

Gold ornaments, such as Kandora, Jheda, Sanklas, Kadas, patlis, Bangles, Ratlia with Goongri Necklace, buttons, Todas, Kanttees, Jumkhas, pearl ornaments such as bangles of 2 strings, raifals, vanks, pochis, Toranmalla loose pearls, chalda, kanta silver ornaments such as charvi, kundi, thalis, kalashias, gulabdani, vatkas mandura, sanklas, etc. etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.
Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
vs.
Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very valuable diamond, Pearl, Ruby, gold and silver ornaments, such as pair of diamond bangles and necklaces, chakel set with diamonds, Hanuman set with diamonds and rubies, diamond nose ring with rubies, Ruby bangles, pearl raifals and bangles, mangal sutar of pearls, noserings of pearls and rubies, diamond butterfly, necklace of pearls, muffchain of pearls, diamond bracelets, big diamond ring, pair of diamond earrings, mala of pearls of 2 string gold sanklas, bangles, muffchain, gold rings buttons and links, watches and watch-chain, gold earring with big diamond, diamond earrings with emeralds.—Silverware Attardan, candlestands, gulabdam, Jugs, lotas vatis, Khumchas, Thalis, plates, coffee and tea pots, sugar basins spoons and forks, belts etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SALT PANS.

Suit No. 5384 of 1922.
Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of Abdoola Abdool Rahim and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA ABDUL RAHIM and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Nanabhai Hormasji Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the abovementioned Suit and pursuant to the Judge's Order made herein on the 22nd day of December, 1922, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Abdul Cadar Abdulla Haji Dawood, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) the four salt pans respectively called Navikhar, Kolekhkar, Vad Agar and Morani Bhathi Agar, situated at Bellapur in Taluka Salette, District Thana, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with all the bungalows, outhouses and lands appurtenant thereto.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their rooms in Fort or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Apollo Furnishing Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to Apollo Furnishing Co., one large lot of rich and best make plated ware, such as, large and small cruets with 4 and 6 bottles, table dessert, and tea spoons and forks, large and small entree dishes soup tureens, trefoil dishes, butter pots, jam pots, sweet stands, fruit stands, epergues fish eaters, ice pails with tongs muffiniers, saltcellars, hot water curry dishes Luncheon dishes, egg frames, dinner gongs, tantalus liquor frames, a large lot of spoons, pickle frames, salad bowls, large and small tea sets etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD CIGAR AND CIGARRETTE CASES & LIGHTERS AND GOLD FOUNTAIN PENS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Banks and offices concerned.
1 Parcel containing, 9ct. gold cigar and cigarette cases and lighters and 18 ct. gold fountain pen.
8 pieces Cheviots.
37 pieces artificial silk fancies.
By order of Messrs. Carimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Ltd.
One lot about 47 P. C. Ceiling fans.
AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landau.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 English Landau.

AUCTION SALE, OF A SHOP OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, ETC. WITH THE STOCK IN TRADE AND ALSO THE GODOWN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AS A GOING CONCERN AND THE RIGHT OF THE RECEIVER TO THE OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP. AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET NEXT TO MESSRS. KERWA AND KAJIJI'S SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4170 of 1922. (Dhunbai vs. Mongibai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned shop. Watches and Clocks, etc. with the stock in Trade and also the Godown together with its goodwill as a going concern and the right of the Receiver to the occupancy of the shop.

Stock such as.—Watches, wall clocks of different make, pocket watches of silver, rolled gold, etc., etc., furniture such as—show cases, tables, chairs, iron safes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immovable Property, situate at Arab Lane, Grant Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 4224 of 1921.

Haya, widow, and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Haya and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Shaikh Mustafa bin Abdul Latif, Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree dated the 1st day of February, 1922, made in Suit No. 4224 of 1921, wherein Haya, widow, and others are the plaintiffs and Haya and others are the defendants, the following property will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Grant Road Cross Lane, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,441) square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 484, New No. 14002, Old Survey No. 24, and New Survey No. 6958, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2482 to 2491, Street Nos. 16 and 1 to 10, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Ruttonji, on or towards the East by the Grant Road Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Shri Venkati Sakharam Gopaldas and on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Ashimoran together with their appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner, at their office, Old Agra Bank Buildings, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PEARL STRINGS AND 7 PEARLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Krishnalal Trikamdas.
3 Pearl strings each containing 75 Pearls.
1 Pearl string containing 76 Pearls.
On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanchand Dharamchand.
4 Pearls loose.
3 Pearls in three separate strings.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, On THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th day of Feruary, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 76, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the following parties concerned, household furniture iron safes, phonographs, jewellery, etc., comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, drawing room set of sofas and chairs, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, almirah, teapoys, easy chair, sofas, cash box, carpets, marble tables, Oliver typewriter, chest of drawers, rocking chair, Baba cot, iron single cots, palm stands, watches, phonographs, time-pieces, Baba gharry, steel cash box, bookstand, electric lamps, etc.

Iron safes of different sizes:—
Godfrey's safes sizes 24 by 26 by 28 by 30 by 36 by 40in.
George safe sizes 36 inches.
Danison safes sizes 30 by 40 inches.
Jewellery by order of the concerned:—
Diamond and emerald bracelet, necklaces, single diamond rings, booty, earrings, pearl mala, bangles, etc.
By order of a private gentleman:—
4 pearl bangles, 1 lot silverware, 1 pair diamond kudas.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Goolam Husein:—
1 diamond collar button.
Property of one Parsee gentleman:—
4 pearl bangles of 2 strings.
Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD TELEPHONE NO. 3455.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
After a long interval
Shakuntala or the Lost Ring
(THE FAMOUS STORY BY MAHAKAVI KALIDAS.)

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
TO-NIGHT
TH
National Film Co's
mythological production
VAMAN AVATAR
OR
BALI RAJA.

NEXT WEEK
A sensational Indian mythological production
MAHA NANDA
produced by SHRIYUT PHALKE
The famous producer of BIRTH of KRISHNA.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 10th February 1923 (Night 8 P. M.)
SAUBHADRA.
Sunday 11th February 1923 (Noon 3 P. M.)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——3RD WEEK
Present
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(3 Episodes Reels)
Romance ! Thrill !! Adventure !!!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
DAMAJI

Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 3 Shows:—7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0.
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12. 1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
LAST TWO NIGHTS!
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
PROGRAMME No. 4
To-Morrow
FRIDAY, 9th at 5-30.
SPECIAL MATINEE
In aid of Madame Pavlova's Home for Russian Refugee children, St. Cloud, Paris.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
SPECIAL REQUEST PROGRAMME.
Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd., up to 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 P. M.
"THE DECOY"

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
A Paramount Picture in 5 Reels.
IDOLS OF CLAY
FEATURING:—
MAE MURRAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD,
Present
THE ITALA FILM CO,'S
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
'PHANTOM OF THE LAKE".
Gripping,—Appealing,—Irresistible,
IN SEVEN TERRIFIC REELS

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR.
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 10th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.) and
SUNDAY the 11th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.

S S Bandra, Lane, Busrah.
S S Cutcombe, Jhonstone, Port Said.
S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain S R Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Cutcombe:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Cutcombe, 3205 tons, Captain W Jhonstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Siamese Prince, Encle, Antwerp.
S S Kuchi Maru, Hoshimot, Bushire.
S S Barpeta, Morgan, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S S Cutcombe for Antwerp.
S S Siamese Prince:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Siamese Prince, 3058 tons, Captain Encle, sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.
S S Kuchi Maru:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Kuchi Maru, 1753 tons, Captain Y Hoshimot, sailed yesterday from harbour for Bushire with ballast.
S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain S A Morgan, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 C & R Trafford Hall, 3437, Kachi, 10/2, K N and Co.
2 Kaiser-I-Hind 5989, London 10/2 M M & Co.
4 Cl Murdoch, 3683, N.F., N.F., J Finlay.
5 Kyber, 5683, London, 17/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co
7 Chyebassa, 3992, Shanghai, 19/2, M M & Co.
8 Castlemoor 2404, Hull, N.F., Graham & Co.
9 Braunfels 3559 Antwerp N.F., Graham Co.
Masula 4454 Kachi 7/2 M.M. and Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkrik 10/2 T M & Co.
14 Awa Maru 3699 Kobe 11/2, N Y Kaisha.
17 Grelgrant, 3050, Marseilles, 10/2, S. S. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Tugela, 3462, Colombo, 9/2, Graham & Co.
6 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 15/2, M M & Co.
8 Urbine 3224 Kachi 7/2 J Finlay & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Luzon Maru, 3187, Kobe, 19/2, O S Kaisha.
B Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12/2 O S Kaisha.
F Okara, 3439, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 3rd February P and O Co
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 28th January Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 2nd February Agent Graham Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 5th February, Agent J F Co.
Windelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
1 City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent K. N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Arieto (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
3 Crossby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Frelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
8 Wildenfels due about 7th February Agent Graham Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 31st Jan., Agent L T Co.
5 Pilsna due about 29th February Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Luzon Maru due about 3rd Feb., Agent O K.
Celebes Maru due about 12th February, 6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.
Indo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Moji Maru due about 17th February, Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
9 Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—5200 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros; 22 cwts fish maws, R Dhanji.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—100 bales hemp, I B Khan; 2130 cwts linseed oil cakes, Bruel and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—150 bales Indian cotton raw, 2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 152 maunds rice, M Macarther; 50 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata.

S S Elysia for Glasgow—6060 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—1000 cwts niger seed, 2000 cwts gingelly, 3000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts groundnuts, 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, 1900 cwts mowra seed, 5000 cwts castor seed, 8000 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Gutenfels for Hamburg—28 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Gutenfels for New York—602 bales clean cotton waste, Birla Bros.

S S Istria for Hull—1500 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Castle Moor for Antwerp—4400 cwts mowra seed, 1999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Dunkirk—2002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon.

S S Khyber for Dunkirk—1800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay; 12400 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Khyber for Marseilles—110 bales Indian cotton raw, K Devchand; 2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Hayisran for Maru for Dunkirk—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts poppy seed, Strauss and Co; 4002 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk—616 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Urbino for Hull—1708 cwts cotton seed. Ralli Bros.

S S Janus for Kobe—100 bales Indian cotton raw, C Bomanji; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, G Dossa; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, E D Tata; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, S J David; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, M Manilal; 800 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, H R Ali; 311 bales Indian cotton raw, N Futehally; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey.

S S Janus for Shanghai—2000 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, Suzuki; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya for Kobe—200 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 750 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 800 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Himalaya for Osaka—100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Moji—200 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Yokkaichi—600 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe—200 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N Manilal; 500 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Luzon Maru for Osaka—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Suzuki; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 250 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagpore for Yokohama—700 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Moji—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Haiphong—700 bales Indian cotton raw, Langley.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 283 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Chyebassa for Shanghai—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, A Khimji; 3000 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Clan Mahale from Manchester, Agents James Finlay—243 bales 356 cases cottons, 33 cases 25 bales cotton yarn, 60 cases grey cotton yarn, 38 cases yarn.

From Liverpool—200 cases common soap, 60 cases toilet soap, 1900 boxes soap, 10 cases caustic soda, 60 cases glycerine, 20 cases cottons, 109 cases beer, 20 drums linseed oil, 82 cases colour, 639 kegs paint.

From Glasgow—159 cases 12 bales cottons, 14 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales paper, 75 bales old newspaper, 24 cases dyed cottons, 50 cases ginger wine, 507 cases whisky, 267 kegs paint, 260 casks 180 barrels coal pitch, 128 barrels coal tar.

From Genoa—5 cases shoes, 20 cases horn combs, 40 cases cotton tissues, 53 cases preserves, 25 cases sterilized milk, 12 bales waste silk yarn, 40 cases Swiss wine, 58 cases aluminium discs, 568 barrels bricks.

S S Ula from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Co —3955 bags rice, 2302 bales gunnies and bags, 395 bundles old gunnies, 350 bales Heavyee's plain bags, 570 bales B Twill bags, 440 bales Hessian cloth, 25 bales grain sacks, 136 bales paper, 300 bales jute twine, 507 bags brown Java sugar, 3474 chests F tea, 2802 half chests 110 cases tea, 134 coils Manila rope, 500 cases salmon, 91 bags almonds, 30 cases cutch, 30 bags abir, 1718 bags betel nuts.

E. Victor & Co.

Beg to inform all Doctors and the public that they have opened their workshop with the help of Mr. A. J. Fernandes, a competent instruments repairer and nickel-plater, where all Surgical and Medical Instruments such as forceps, needles, scissors, hypodermic syringes, penknives, bistouries, scalpels, batteries, microscopes etc. are repaired and nickelplated at moderate charges. A trial is solicited.

E. VICTOR & CO.
Proprietor, A. J. Fernandes.
Opposite London Hotel, Motor Garage,
Block No. 14, Grant Road.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY EDITION
Bombay Chronicle.
An excellent medium for Advertisements.
Popular among All Classes.
MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months,	Liverpool Feb. 6, To-day's Prices.
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.49
April	—
May	15 29
June	—
July	15·04
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.91
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
EGYPTIANS COTTON	—
May	17·20

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 6.

Futures at New York	Mar.	28.52+62
	May	28 83+63
	July	28.28+58
	Oct.	25.58+38

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.64+33
	May	15.37+34
	July	15.13+34
	Oct.	13.93+26

London, Feb. 6.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/8 Unsteady.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-3 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/4 Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 5.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	27.90
" " May	28·20
" " July	27.67
" " Oct.	25,20
Spot Cotton at New York	28.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	27.81
" " May	27.67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	12 5/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 5.

Bankes 3 per cent	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	30 13/16
" " 2 months hence	30 9/16
India China bought China Sold steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rates per cent since 17th July 1922,	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/4

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	18 1/2
Hongkong	118
National	43
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 5/8
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 5/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	56 1/2
7 per cent Indian Loan	6 114

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs —

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 5th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar, Sellers	44 9
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar, Sellers	44 6
Australian Feb. Sellers For Cargo Paid	49/6
Karachi BarleyFeb.-Mar.	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb, Sellers	46/6
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	—
Tone :—Steady.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar, Value Steady	£ 17 3-8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound dleivered per ton) Feb.-Mar, Sellers	9 5/16
VICTORIA RAPESEED—Feb. Mar. Sellers	£ 16 3-4

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16-18 C. & F, Calcutta Feb Nominal	19 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21 7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar. Sellers	21 7 1/2
Tone :—Very firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	£ 17 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	£ 18
Tone :— firm.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	£ 13/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 1/4
Copper Brasiers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	19 1/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 7.

To-day a substantial advance of 63 points in New York futures and 34 points in Liverpool has been reported. The advance is due to to Commission Houses and general buying on favourable political news. Our opinion of the market remains unchanged and we look for still higher prices eventually, although in the near future there may be some setback or reaction due to outside causes. In our opinion it is advisable to make purchases in all weak markets. Our local market is fism to-day in consequence of the better New York advices, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 542½. At the opening, on selling by Commission Houses, Offices, and an Indore operator, the prices eased to Rs. 540½. From this level the market advanced to Rs. 544 on buying by Marwari Jobbers and shroffs and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 543½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 544. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 544 and closed at Rs. 545. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 493 and gradually declined to Rs. 490½ on seelling by offices. At the close of the Marwari Bazar sessions, the market improved to Rs. 493 on general buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 492½. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 403 and May Rs. 409 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday, and the demand was good from Exporters and local spinners for nice fine quality.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 7.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		545
F. G. Bengal	March		407
Fine Oomra	March		494
F. G. Bengal	May		411

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 14 to 15 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 6th instant.

"General buying on more favourable Turkish political news. New York market advanced on Commission houses buying. General trade conditions better."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay Feb. 7th.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.	—		
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix	1	9	0
Pearl	1	9	0
Manekji (Saw Mukh)	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5203-5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—		
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	10	0
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—		
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	7	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	1	0
Check 5 1, 2 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece	—		
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece	—		
E. D. Rachael	—		

E. I. C. AS. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		544
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		406
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		493
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		556

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	435	420	400	385
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	510	495	480	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	540	525	510	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	525	510	495	—
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Feb, 1923.

Cotton	27,130 Bales
Wheat	16,704 Cwt
Linseed	4,880 "
Rapeseed	1,573 "
Gingellyseed	3,885 "
Poppyseed	418 "
Groundnuts	13,170 "
Castorseed	1,644 "
Rice	3,220 "
Myrabollams	312 "
Cottonseed	30,870 "
Mowraseed	748 "
Gram	3836 "
Jawar	869 "
Masur	23 "
Barley	1753 "
Bajra	8453 "
Coal	28 26 Tons

2 Days Total

MONEY AND SHARE-MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 24-15-0.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 24-14-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 24-8-6.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 78-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 78-13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—Rs. 77-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/32.
On London—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 13/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 5/8.
Bank's buying T T. 1/4 15/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/2.
Tone of Exchange :—Steady Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 483.
Bank's buying 3/Mst D. A. Frcs. 523.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 513.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 151½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 145½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 227.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 173.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 315.
London Gold ready—sh. 88-3.
London Silver ready—d. 30-12.
London Silver forward—d. 30-8.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India small buyer, China and Continent sold, buyers satisfied, small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—dol. 4.68-1/4.
French Exchange :—Frcs. 73.00.
Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange :—Frcs. 82. 80.
Italian Exchange :—Liras. 96.00.
German Exchange :—Mrks. 170000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 99/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 103/8.
Share Market is closed to-day.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, writes :—The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, February 7th was as follows :—

Total amount of tenders, 321 lakhs. Tenders allotted in full (a) Deferreds at 1s. 4 7/16d. 2 lakhs; (b) Immediates at 1s. 4 13/32d. 23 lakhs; Tenders receiving proportional allotment. (a) Bills at 1s 4 5/16d. 2.35 lakhs: (b) Deferreds at 1s. 4 5/16d. 25.70 lakhs; (c) Immediates at 1s. 4 3/8d. 21.95 lakhs; Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week with no intermediates.

In future the result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers will be posted at the office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, at 10 a.m. on the day following the sale.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Continental exchanges suffered a sharp setback to-day. French francs which on Saturday closed at 72½ opened no better than 76 but rate recovered, closing at 74½. German marks also relapsed, opening rate being 200,000 to pound, but rate recovered slightly at the end of the day. Sterling on New York was also adversely affected at the business but recovered and closed better on day.

COLOURS.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent. (Moon) Rs. 140 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. (Cow) Rs. 150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. (Langar) Rs. 170 per cwt.
Congo Red. Rs. 2/12 to 3 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 4/4 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 5 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Large) Rs. 12 per lb.
Fast Red (Mad) Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1/8 per lb.

MILL STORES.

The quotations are as under :—
Healds Rs. 1-15-6 (scarcity of 44 and 40 counts)
Reeds Rs. 0-4 (scarcity of 44 and 40 counts)
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-12 (16 oz. Kenion.)
Roller Cloth Rs. 9-12 (18 oz. Kenion).
Sizing flannel Rs. 4 (62" Twill).
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-6 (66" Twill)
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-15-6 (72" Twill).
Clearer Cloth Rs. 5-12 (22 oz. Kenion).
Rovings Rs. 28-8 (Japan).
Slubbings Rs. 29 (Japan).
Conical pirn Rs. 5-14 (5" Varnished).
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 11-8 (5" Lift Enamelled-Japan).
Weft pirn Rs. 8 (6" Varnished).
Bandings Rs. 1-2 (Oldham.)
Tubular Bandings Rs. 1-15-6 (Oldham.)
Lambeth Rope Rs. 1-15-6.
Fillets Rs. 0-13.
Shuttles Rs. 20-8.

CHEMICALS.

The last quotations are as under :—
White sugar lead Rs. 44.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 35.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 40 (Great scarcity.)
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/8.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 20 (Ger.)
Bichromate Soda Rs. 47.
Bichromate potash Rs. 60.
Epsom salt Rs. 4/12.
Amline salt Rs. 0/9.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/13.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/10.
Bleaching powder Rs. 35 to 40 (Great scarcity.)
Caustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 29.
Sulphate alumina Rs. 13/8.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/12.
Oxalic acid Rs. 48.
Farina-Dutch Rs. 48.
Sago flour Rs. 13/8. (Market steady.)
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 20.
Silicate soda Rs. 12/8.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD.

The thirty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Company's registered office, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding. The Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1922, showed a credit balance of Rs. 2,21,418-4-0 which the Directors proposed to distribute as follows :—

To pay a dividend free of income-tax at the rate of 18 per cent. Rs. 1,12,500, to carry to Depreciation Fund Rs. 30,000, Reserve Fund Rs. 32,000, and to pay bonus to the staff Rs. 9,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,918-4, to be carried forward to next year's account.

The report was adopted and Mr. B. N. Gamadia was re-elected as Director.

NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

The forty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Berar Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Company's registered office, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding.

The Company's profit and loss account for the year ending 30th September, 1922, showed a credit balance of Rs. 2,33,120-7-2 which the Directors proposed to distribute as follows :—

To pay a dividend free of income-tax at the rate of 18 per cent, Rs. 1,12,500, to carry to Depreciation Fund Rs. 30,000, Reserve Fund Rs. 30,202-0-7, Equalising Dividend Fund Rs. 15,450, and to pay bonus to staff Rs. 9,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,968-6-7, to be carried forward to next year's account.

The Directors' report was adopted and Mr. B. N. Gamadia was re-elected as Director.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO. LD.

It is not possible to write in reply to numerous inquiries made by the Shareholders of the above Company owing to their vast number, and that is our excuse for troubling you for some space of your valuable paper.

After what happened at the ordinary General Meeting held on 3rd September 1922 of the above Company, it was decided to consult counsel and if advised to file a suit in the Bombay High Court. Thus suits were filed in the third week of December 1922, praying that the resolutions said to have been passed at that Meeting be declared null and void.

Notice of motion was taken out and argued at the end of that week. The presiding Judge rightly declined to interfere with the rights of Share-holders by ordering any official of the Court to preside at the Ordinary General Meeting of this Company. He also declined to give preference to these suits over other suits ready for hearing, as this Company had only last year taken up more than enough time of the Honourable High Court.

Justice Marten advised that if any relief is sought against the mismanagement of the Company's affairs the Share-holders should not depend upon the High Court which is heavily overworked but should exercise their rights by holding an Extraordinary General Meeting.

As soon as the result of motion came to be known some Share-holders pressed us to move in the matter but owing to usual annual activities the matter could not be taken up till the 10th January 1923. A requisition was then drawn up. Indeed it is a matter for congratulation that Share-holders are taking keen interest in the affairs of their Company, as is clear from the fact that the necessary number of signatures on the requisition were obtained even before the end of January 1923.

The requisition for an Extraordinary General Meeting will be lodged in a day or two. It now behoves the workers to collect proxies for the Meeting.

Proxies should be given to those who are already Share-holders of the Company for at least three months and to such persons as will attend the Meeting whenever held and vote in accordance with the wishes of the appointer.

At the request of the Share-holders we have proxy forms and they will be given only to certified workers and volunteers. Persons asked to give proxies should ascertain whether such workers have got any Certificate authorizing them to work on our behalf.

Any information required by a Share-holder in this connection will be supplied by any of the undersigned on application in person or by writing to him.—Yours, etc.

S. R. KHOPKAR.
V. N. BHAJEKAR.
B. F. BHARUCHA.
V. G. RELE.
G. R. DESAI.

94 Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

The western disturbance has intensified and given moderately heavy local rain in the North-West Frontier Province with light local snow in Kashmir and a few falls in North-East Baluchistan.

Drosh reports one and half inches and Parachirar one. High temperatures persist in North-West India.

Forecast :—Extension in Kashmir and Punjab.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC DECCANI LADY.

We regret to announce the death yesterday morning of a well known and philanthropic Deccani lady, Mrs. Lakshimibai Bhalerao daughter-in-law of the Mr. Balaji Pandurang J.P. The deceased had shown her sympathy for national institutions, by giving to them liberal financial help. The National Medical College, the Marathi Granth Saugrahalaya and the Cow Protection Society were among many such institutions she helped.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

5282-22—Chitnis K and M, Algernon Edward Davis v J W Kippax and Co.

5306-22—Jamsetji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Subhan Vazir Contractor, Dikshit M and Co.

4264-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co v Hansraj Purshottam, Merwanji and Co.

4304-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co v Damoder Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

5632-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and anr. Saiyed Taimoor.

5635-22—Dikshit M. and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Yeshwant Gangara Pawar.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Gany, Abdulla Hussein, Dharamsey D and Co.

4948-22—Motichand and D. Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Sarafally Abdulally Haveliwalla and anr. Khandwalla and Ch.

2677-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal v Ardeshir Khodabux Irani others, Mulla and M, Shroff and L.

4349-22—Shamrao M and H, Zaveri Jindamul Hyderabadwalla and anr v Gulamall Mahomed Hussein and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomedbhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B and L.

4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joao Mariano De Almeida v Thomas D'Silva.

5121-22—Andrade and C, Elizabeth Knight widow and anr v Anne Quetta Rodrigues and anr, Mulla and M.

5329-22—Madhowji and Co, Hathimbhai Gulam Hussein v Padamsey Narsibhai.

5770-22—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirj and Co v Govindji Ratanji, Daphtary F and D.

5823-33—Mantri and Co, Janardhan Anant Dhuru v Pandurang Jagannath Mule.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

30-23—Kharas and Co, Nusserwanji Behramji Mistry v Hormusji Ratanji Bhathena.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal and Co.

5747-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors v Bayonet Washing and Dyeing Co and ors, Little and Co, Suktanker and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR PRELIMINARY DECREE ON ADMISSION.

1924-22—Merwanji K and Co, Mulchand Lalji and ors v Gangadas Trioumji Modi and ors, Craigie B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shoul Shashana v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

393-21—Malvi M R and Co, Khimji Khetsey and Co v Jetha Heera and anr, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

448-21—Thakoredas and D, Jetha Heera v Khimji Khetsey, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5719-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

5196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

5184-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhalshankar K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

1106-21—Shroff and V. Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4618-21—Soondersdas and Co Jodhaji Mohansinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3178-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v. Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sheriar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4328-23—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4836-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandia.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillockchand v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Vardhman Amarchand and anr v Nathmal Gambhirmal, Malvi M R and Co.

1126-21—Mulla and M, Kamat and Co v Shivramdas Ramniranjandas, Malvi M R and Co.

3121-20—M B Chothia, The Official Assignee v Dayabhai Laxmidas, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

4433-22—Mulla and M, Dhanji Kanji v Premji Goculdas, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiabhai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-385/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L F Sudgen v The New Electric Totalizer Co., Ltd, Mulla and M.

2991-20—Raghvaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta and anr. Edulji Jiwanji Separiwalla Merwanji K and C.

3488-20—Khunderao L and M, Datatrya Ramchandra Bhende and others, Bai Laxmibai widow and anr. Judah and S.

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros Haji Rahantulah Shirazi anld Son.

392-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Jamal Fakir Mahomed and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Unwalla P and F.

3361-19—Little and Co, Chaganlal Dharsey v Daya Virji, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE IN TERMS OF AMORD.

4896-22—Mulji Th and Co, Vrajlal and Co v Khoja Alimahomed Layabhai, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4800-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

5078-22—Mulla and M, B C Khambatta and Co v Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and V.

3677-22—Craigie B and C, Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co v Gulam Hussein Mithwani, Purshotamrai and Co.

5341-22—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjanchi Lalji Sajan v Ratanji Khimji, Mulla and M.

3949-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jagannath v Surana Dalal and Co, Kanga and S.

3807-22—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd v Essa Haji Abdul Eakkor, Merwanji K and Co.

5195-22—Amarchand and M, Mansukhlal Chaganlal v Tallackchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

4663-22—Little and Co, E and W Andrew Ltd v Gordhandas Mavji, Merwanji K and Co.

101-21—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latif Usman v Maganlal Deepchand.

769-21—Khandwalla and Co, Rasiklal Vadilal v Shantilal Sakarchand, Motichnd and D.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabai Jairam Mistry v Withaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

258-20—Craigie B and C, Narandas Ranji v D Satyanarayen and Co, Mehta Li and C.

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand v Heematmal Keshavram and ors, Mulji Th and Co, Khambatta and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Balmukundas v Bomanji Cooverji and ors, Mantri and Co.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Fayne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co.

3775-22—Jamshedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.854 inches.
Temperature of Air	77.0 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 "
Dew Point	66.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.704 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7 "
Minimum temperature of Air	70.8 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.NW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	203 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	h. m.
F	9	0 44	29 6	9	m 6 52	11 1
		0 16	27 0		18 27	11 2
St	10	m 5 54	25 5	10	m 6 20	21 2
		19 48	26 1		12 42	19 9
S	11	m 7 21	26 0	11	m 2 0	21 1
		21 0	26 10		13 57	17 7
M	12	m 8 38	25 2	12	m 3 17	20 6
		21 56	27 8		14 58	17 3
Tu	13	m 9 39	25 8	13	m 4 9	19 9
		23 36	28 3		15 48	17 6
W	7	m 2 59	28 6	7	m 9 19	16 1
		15 43	26 11		21 24	19 2
Th	8	m 3 47	27 5	8	m 10 17	17 9
		16 49	26 3		22 33	20 6

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

2ND DAY BIG MEETING

CARBORUNDUM WINS THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.

The public mustered strong at the Second Day of the Big Meeting yesterday. A strong breeze which blew throughout the afternoon and only subsided before the last race made things rather uncomfortable on the stands. Good fields, except in the Malabar Hill Plate, started in all the events which were nine in number. The Bombay Derby also saw less than eight horses out and this important Arab event lacked the usual interest that it never fails to provide every year. The most important event of the day, the Rajpipla Gold Cup was an upset as Verge the favourite was beaten by a neglected horse, Carborundum who so far had run very disappointingly. Gold Gainer was left at the post, Vallance threw off his jockey who was brought back in the ambulance and Brixworth gave considerable trouble at the post. An objection for bumping was raised but was overruled; such were the incidents of that big race. When the winner came into scale few were found to cheer as almost everybody backed Verge who had every advantage in the matter of weight and jockey to win in this fine event. Mr. Mathuradass, however did extremely well as he won no less than three events. His Flaming Orb won a fine race after a tight finish with Joy Girl. Kokab won a well contested race from Ishallah who looked a winner in the Bombay Derby till very near home and Marshal Petain had an easy passage in the Abberley Plate.

There is no doubt that some races were lost owing to the peculiar habit that some jockeys have developed of late of lagging behind till the last moment and then trying to make a spectacular finish. Some people even maintain that they are too "funky" to risk their necks at the home turn; anyhow this has been remarked to be of frequent occurrence. No wonder our Contemporary—the Englishman of Calcutta has made some scathing remarks on the subject in its issue of Saturday last. It would repay one to read its long article on Bombay Racing.

We wonder whether because it was a mid-week meeting that the Police control of the traffic was so slack yesterday. Yet the attendance was as large as one could expect. It was simply shocking to see the traffic on Clerk Road and Jacob Circle. There, these victoria drivers simply lost their heads in their eagerness to go first. They went as many as eight abreast, on the footpaths even without caring a penny for the pedestrians who had to look out for their limbs, wheels interlocked, carriages overturned, ladies screamed and policemen looked passively on at the confusion; such was the scene witnessed yesterday. It is strange that the Police never seem to be quite able to control these victoria drivers, otherwise they would not be so impudent. Does the Police realise the trouble that the humble public get with them in the matters of fares, etc., on a race day? This is a long and crying shame for a city like Bombay.

The Powai Plate, Division I, was the first event on the card. Ten starters paraded. Charles William was elected favourite on account of his showing in his last run in the Doncaster Plate. Perfect Day was almost as well backed. The race proved an upset as Sagittarius (late Sevenbeans Jam) just won from Crab Apple and returning the biggest dividend of the day in Rs. 500. Roi Grison finished third but should have been closed up had he had a better passage round the turn.

The 2nd Division of the same Plate saw a field of thirteen face the starter. Public fancy was centred on Lord Jim and Lady Rita. Etheldene was fairly well backed also. This race too, saw a fairly neglected candidate in Mandarin win and that too with considerable ease. Last week he secured a place in a race over a mile. A close finish resulted for places. Lord Jim was second and Eccleston third. Lady Rita gave trouble at the post and eventually took no part in it.

Large fields ran in both Divisions of the Cambridgeshire Stakes for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. One was annexed by Atrocity who was well piloted by Thompson. The favourite—Magical Mike finished fourth Some Scribe who was also much fancied ran disappointingly.

The other Division of this race saw another outsider in Magical land the stakes. The favourite again went down. Tarvie was expected to run better than he did. Ragazzo just lost to Magical after leading nearly all the way.

Some very good 2nd Division performers paraded for the Adelaide Plate of 5 furlongs.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY.

Has received orders to sell by Auction WITHOUT RESERVE to dissolve a partnership the following horses belonging to Mr. Jaroola Bin Taleb and his nephews at the RACE COURSE, Bombay, on SATURDAY Morning, the 10th of February, 1923 at 8 a.m. prompt.

KHUNDIL.	RISING STAR.
MOHANDIS.	FAREEK.
MOON.	MARZOOK.
MALTA.	BLACK PRINCE.
REEMAN.	WAARDAN.
MANDIL.	DARIANOOR.
ANDOLIS.	WINCHER.
MISHAAN.	FOORAT.

2. The property of H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur:

TAJ.

Catalogues will be available in a few days and may be had on application to the Indian Bloodstock Agency, 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

The great little sprinter Chummy was out. Divide, Pretty Girl, Whispering and Footpedal were among them. Pretty Girl was considered a good thing and ran well till very near home. Whispering, now the property of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur, won comfortably from Starboard and the unlucky Canterbury Lamb. The timing put up for this race was excellent.

The Bombay Derby, strange to say, attracted a poor field. One expected to see a more representative field out. Seven started Dartmoor going favourite. Kokab and Ishallah were almost as well backed. Kokab beat his field with ease the moment he was given his head. Dartmoor ran disappointingly for the champion Arab Pony of Western India. Ishallah his stable companion did most of the running and finished second.

The Malabar Hill Plate was another important event which came up for decision yesterday. A very small field lined up. Galway Gate, Quarryman and Goldgainer declined. The public were on Flaming Orb. Owen Roe also received much support. A great race ensued up the straight. The two lightweights Flaming Orb and Joy Girl fought it up the straight, the latter being extremely lucky to catch the judge's eye first by the shortest of margins. Owen Roe and Kilrea were far behind.

Twelve started in the Rajpipla Gold Cup of 1 mile for Horses in the 1st Division. Verge was considered a certainty on his handicap. The great Orange William was also by no means neglected. Among the others Belle Voyageuse and Vallance were fancied. Here again there was an upset as Carborundum got there first with Orange William a good second. Both Verge and Brixworth were badly away or the result might have been different. An objection for bumping was lodged in this race but was overruled.

The Abberley Plate brought the proceedings to a close. It was a sprint event over 6 furlongs for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Mr. Mathuradass' bracket started favourite Yadghar, Triumph and Arvil were also much in demand. Marshal Petain made hacks of his field. He won with the greatest of ease. Triumph was second and Arvil third.

Among the jockeys, Thompson and Walker did well with two wins each. Hewitt, Lambert, Burn, McPherson and Purtoosingh all rode a winner each. A pleasing feature of yesterday's racing was Mr. Heaths successes in the Rajpipla Gold Cup and the Cambridgeshire. We hope his spell of bad luck has at last broken and that he will continue to give his valuable support to racing in Western India.

Details:—

THE POWAI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr S C Petit's SAGITTARIUS (late Sevenbeans Jam), 7-4, Purtoosingh .....
Mr P B Avasia's CRAB APPLE, 9-10, Townsend .....
Mr R H Gahagan's ROI GRISON, 8-9, Audas .....
Mr T M Thaddeus' MAMETZ, 9-6, Ruiz .....

Not run:—Ragazzo, Millmount, Hairspring, Old Chris.

Also ran:—Aborigine 8-13 Sherwood, Perfect Day 8-6 A C Walker, Bathurst 8-4 F Huxley, Quiver 8-3 Thompson, Charles William 7-12 R Jones, Limehouse Lights 7-9 Harrison.

The race:—They were sent away to a cool start. Bathurst at once went to the front and led from Sagittarius, Roi Grison, Charles William, Aborigine and Crab Apple. Perfect Day was running in the ruck with Mametz. At the 3rd furlong post Bathurst retired leaving Sagittarius and Roi Grison at the head of the field. Crab Apple improved his position at this stage. Up the straight Sagittarius left Roi Grison, hotly pursued by Crab Apple. The former just managed to win by a neck after an exciting finish. 1½ lengths between second and third. Mametz made up a lot of ground and just lost third place by a head to Roi Grison.

Time:—2 mins. 8 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 500-8; Places Rs. 127, Rs. 31 and Rs. 67.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 41-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 25.

Favourite:—Perfect Day.

Trainer:—J K Irani.

THE POWAI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Wilton Bartlett's MANDARIN, 8-6, Thompson .....
Mr J N De Souza's LORD JIM, 7-13, R Jones .....
Mr Gold's ECCLESTON, 8-8, Morris .....
Mr M Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-2, Lambert .....

Not run:—Steel Blue.

Also ran:—Cracknel 9-10 Harrison, Wolfram 8-13 Townsend, Etheldene 8-9 Bowley, Sensford 8-6 F Huxley, Royal Jewel 7-10 Hewitt, Lady Rita 7-10 Herbert, Expectant 7-7 Donnelly, Irrigate 7-6 Purtoosingh, Sugar Cane 7-0 Sherwood.

The race:—Lady Rita stood off and took no part in the race. Mandarin was the quickest away followed by Gipsy's Advice, Eccleston, Lord Jim and Royal Jewel. At the mile-post Etheldene was running second close up to Mandarin. This order was maintained till the bend, where Etheldene fell back. Mandarin left his field here and romped home an easy winner by 8 lengths. There was a scramble for second and third places. Lord Jim came up very strong and got second place a head in front of Eccleston, who was also a head in front of Gipsy's advice.

Time:—2 mins. 8 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 157-8; Places Rs 34-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15-8.

Favourite:—Lord Jim.

Trainer:—T Harrison.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr A Geddis' ATROCITY, 8-5, Thompson
Mr C N Wadia's GOLDEN FANCY, 8-13, Herbert
Mr P G Singhanee's CORYSTE, 7-5, Donnelly .....
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE, 7-11, Hewitt .....

Not run:—Traceable, Sensford, Bathurst.

Also ran:—Piccolo 9-6 Easton, Crenides 9-6 Townsend, Redcot 9-4 Ruiz, Whit Week 9-3, Audas, Lady Cleopatra 9-2 Burn, Lover True 9-2 R Jones, Rakings 9-1, Bowley, Fitzclarence 8-12 Lambert, Blackwater 8-12, McPherson, Daphnis 8-10, F Huxley, Dayspring 8-8 Buckley, Allensmore 8-5 Bullock, Overseas 6-7 O'Connor, Some Scribe 7-11 Morris, Meddlesome 7-6 Purtoosingh.

The race:—The barrier rose to a good start. Lover True raced in front of Daphnis, Golden Fancy, Magical Mike, Coryste, Atrocity and Whit Week. Piccolo and Overseas were running in the rear. Nearing the 3rd furlong Golden Fancy joined Lover True. The latter tired at the turn, where Golden Fancy drew out with Coryste on the outside. These two were fighting out the issue when Atrocity came on the outside and joined them in front of the stands. A fine finish saw Atrocity, the winner, by a neck, ¼ length between second and third, 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 199-8; Places Rs. 67, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 211-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 39, Rs. 13 and Rs. 76-8.

Favourites:—Daphnis and Golden Fancy.

Trainer:—F W Fletcher.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's WHISPERING, 8-10, Hewitt 1
Mr S B Munchersji's STARBOARD, 7-5, O'Connor 2
Mr Vernon's CANTERBURY LAMB, 8-12, Morris 3
Mr J C Galstaun's PRETTY GIRL, 8-10, Townsend 4

Not run:—Daphnis, Zea, Viola.

Also ran:—Belvedere 9-2 Burn, Crushed Glass 9-1 McPherson, Divide 9-1 Ruiz, Chummy 9-1 W Huxley, Footpedal 8-9 A C Walker, Volsufe 8-0 Lambert, Trostan 7-10 Thompson, Happy Times 7-6 Donnelly, Troilus 7-6 R Jones, Belle Syme 7-2 Purtoosingh.

The race:—They got away on level terms. Canterbury Lamb was seen to be leading from Troilus, Pretty Girl, Whispering and Starboard. About a furlong from home Whispering assumed command and won easily by 1½ lengths from Starboard who moved up strong at the finish. ¼ length separated second and third, 1½ lengths separated third and fourth.

Time:—59 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 219; Places Rs. 69-8, Rs. 65 and Rs. 45.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 46 and Rs. 22.

Favourite:—Chummy.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. W. A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1920, of a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. Winners of flat races since the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7 lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 10 lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 4 lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr M Goculdass' KOKAB, 8-5, Lambert ...
Shri Saubhagyvati Akkasaheb Maharaj's ISHALLAH, 8-5, R Jones .....
Messrs M M Isfani and T V Shroff's BAHADORJUNG, 8-9, Easton .....
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR, 9-7, Hewitt .....

Not run:—Tipperary, Kelvin Boy.

Also ran:—Kitchener 9-2 McPherson, Ayr Laddie 8-9 Bowley, Yellow Silk 7-8 Townsend.

The race:—When the field emerged into view from behind the members' stand Dartmoor was leading from Bahadorjung, Ishallah, Kitchener and Kokab. After they had covered a couple of furlongs, Ishallah took up the running the rest following in the same order. At the mile-post Ishallah increased his lead and after a big gap came Dartmoor, Kitchener and Kokab. At the six-furlong post Ishallah was still lengths ahead of his field. Bahadorjung was now running last. Ishallah came round the bend first with Kokab in hot pursuit. Ishallah was collared in front of the stands by Kokab who won easily by 1½ lengths. 7 engths, a short head.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37-8; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10.

Favourite:—Kokab.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. Top weight will not exceed 9 st. 7 lbs. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Mr M Goculdass' FLAMING ORB, 7-12, A C Walker 1
Mr R R S's JOY GIRL, 7-5, R Jones 2
Mr Vernon's KILREA, 7-9, Harrison 3
Mr R H Gahagan's OWEN ROE, 9-2, Easton 4

Not run:—Galway Gate, Quarryman, Goldgainer.

Also ran:—The Devil 8-6 Ruiz, Plymouth Rock 8-2 Lambert.

The race:—From a good start, Joy Girl cracked the pace. Then came Kilrea, Flaming Orb and Owen Roe. Joy Girl maintained her lead and came round the turn at a good pace. She was challenged up the straight by Flaming Orb who just managed to win by a short head after an exciting tussle. Kilrea was a poor third 2½ lengths away and Owen Roe fourth a neck behind.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 21-8.

Favourite:—Flaming Orb.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance mile.

Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Messrs Heath and P B Avasia's CARBORUNDUM, 7-10, McPherson .....
Mr Sam's ORANGE WILLIAM, 9-5, Bullock .....
Mr M Goculdass' VERGE, 8-2, Lambert ...
Messrs Eve and M Goculdass' BRIXWORTH, 7-10, A C Walker 4

Not run:—Owen Roe, Marmion.

Also ran:—Quarryman 8-8 Burn, Goldgainer 8-7 Ruiz, Starshot 7-13 Townsend, Belle Voyageuse 7-10 R Jones, Brendan 7-7 F Huxley, Swithin 7-4 O'Connor, Love Glass 7-2 Purtoosingh, Vallance 7-2 (cd 7-4) Harrison.

The race:—Brixworth, Verge and Vallance gave trouble. When the field was sent away, Goldgainer and Vallance were left at the post and took no part in the race. Of the others Brixworth was the last to take off. Carborundum raced in front of Orange William, Belle Voyageuse and Starshot. Verge did not have a very good position. Carborundum kept his lead and rounded the bend first with Orange William close at his heels. In the race home Carborundum just managed to stall off the challenge of Orange William who was gaining on him by a head. Verge only got an opening in front of the stands and placed third 1½ lengths behind. A neck.

Time:—1 min. 39 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 176; Places Rs. 87, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 18.

Favourite:—Verge.

Trainer:—S Mahalla.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr Heath's MAGICAL, 8-8, Burn .....
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's RAGAZZO, 7-11, R Jones 2
Shri Saubhagyvati Akkasaheb Maharaj's SILVER BALM II, 7-13, O'Connor ...
Mr J N De Souza's GRANDE PLACE, F Huxley .....

Not run:—Antic, Miss Evans, Golden Square, Millmount.

Also ran:—Huon River 9-5 McPherson, Tarvie 8-11 W Huxley, The Count 9-3 A C Walker, Madame Sze 9-2 Lambert, Summer's Joy 9-0 Buckley, Dugald Dalgetty 8-12 Audas.

The race:—Ragazzo was the quickest out of the gate followed by Huon River, Tarvie, Dugald Daigetty and Magical. Silver Balm II was running second last. This order continued till the bend, where Ragazzo was caught up by Magical. The two fought it out up the straight, the latter gaining the better by a head. Silver Balm II came with a late rush and finished third ¼ length in front of Grande Place and 1½ lengths behind Ragazzo.

Time:—1 min. 39 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 215; Places Rs. 50-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 27.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 73, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

Favourite:—The Count.

Trainer:—S Mahalla.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr M Goculdass' MARSHAL PETAIN, 8-7, A C Walker 1
Mr A M Somji's TRIUMPH, 8-3, S J Meekings 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARVIL 8-8, Hewitt 3
Mr M Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN, 8-0, Lambert 4

Not run:—Centry.

Also ran:—Shums 8-9 Thompson, Yadghar 8-7 Morris, Reeman 8-2 McPherson, Trafalgar 8-2 Townsend, Peninsula 8-2 O'Connor, California 8-0 Bullock, Sooria 7-13 R Jones, Leopold 7-11 Herbert.

The race:—A good start saw Marshal Petain to the front. After a couple of lengths came Chieftain, Triumph and Reeman. Trafalgar was last. Arvil was running in the ruck also. Marshal Petain led throughout and won with ridiculous ease by 6 lengths. 1½ lengths separated second and third. Arvil after moving up very late just managed to get third place ahead in front of Chieftain.

Time:—1 min. 23 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 3? 8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 29.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs 10-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 13-8.

M. C. C. BEAT TRANSVAL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Jhanesburg.—M.C.C. beat Transvaal today by 199 runs. It was a warm and fine day and the pitch was in moderate condition. M.C.C. declared after making 288 for four wickets. Sandham scored 114 by playing masterly strokes behind the wickets. Woolley made 52. Transvaal scored 180. The English bowlers did well, Macaulay taking four wickets for thirty runs and Woolley three for twentyseven.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Scottish (Football) Cup plays as follows:—Third Lanark two, Rangers two; St. Mirren four, Dundee nil.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A livelier feeling was evidenced in the jute section to-day, with Clive holding most of the attention of the bazar operators, Howrah also coming in for lesser support. The tone altogether seemed better but enquiry for big stock is generally lacking. Cottons are slightly steadier with a limited business. Coals have been neglected in the absence of support. A few uninteresting deals have been recorded in tea and miscellaneous. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 57, 6 per cent. bonds 1928 99/8, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 99/11.

Bank:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 7/14, Imperial Bank 315.

Railways:—Mayurbhunj Railway 37.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/8, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 34/11, Dunbar 294, Keshoram 8/8, New Victoria 7/10.

Jute:—Barnagore 111, Budge Budge 428, Caledonian 500, Cheviot 204, Clive 35/14, Howrah 43, Lansdowne 310, Orient 172, Reliance 49/8, Union 438.

Coal:—Bhalgora 14, Bokaro and Ramghur 38/8, Caledonian 2, Equitable 24, Gopalichuck 9/12, New Beerbhoom 33/8, Pench Valley 33, Raneegunge 51/8, Seebpore 35/1.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Brass 2/8, Calcutta Metal Works 4, Indian Iron and Steels 52/8, Marshalls India Ltd. 6/14, Russa Engineering 34, Behar Rice 2/10, British India Corporation 8/8 Fairbairn Lawson 4, Indian Wood Products 7/1, Howrah Oil 13/4.

Tea:—Margarets Hope 120.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and three-eighth pence and demands bills one shilling four and thirteen thirty-two pence.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Feb. 6.

A number of Muslim nationalist leaders from almost all parts of India including Burma have arrived at Aligarh to attend the Central Khilafat Committee meeting and the convocation of the Jamia Millia, (the Islamia National Muslim University). Prominent among those attending are:—Bi-Amman, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Maulanas Suleman Nabi, Abdul Majid, Abdul Kadir and Kurshaid Harnara and Dawood Arif Bham of the Rangoon Central Khilafat Committee. Seth Chotani is absent. The committee began its sitting at 3 p.m. yesterday and considered the revised constitution of the Central Khilafat Committee which is still proceeding.

The convocation comes off to-morrow at 9 a.m. for which arrangements are being made. Dr. P. C. Ray, Mrs. Naidu, Begam Mohd Ali and Mr. Prakasam are expected to-night.

ANGORA AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Teheran 7.—Mohyed bin Pasha, Angora Government's Ambassador has arrived here with a suite of twenty.

Mostofoil Mamalek who was recently elected Premier, has been entrusted with the formation of the Cabinet but apparently he is encountering difficulty in selecting its members.—Reuter.

SANKARACHARYA'S TITLE.

LUCKNOW'S PROTEST AGAINST MONGHYR COLLECTOR'S ORDER.

At a mass meeting of the Hindus of Lucknow, held in Chhedi Lal's Dharmshala, Aminabad, under the presidentship of Thakur Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, M.L.C., Taluqdar, Kahewan, (district Rae Bareli) the following resolution was passed:—

With a view to refute the report, made to the District Magistrate of Monghyr, disputing the title of Shri Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaja as Jagad Guru, referred to in his letter No. 19, dated 24th January, 1923, this public meeting of the Hindus of Lucknow upholds the title of Swamiji Maharaja as Jagad Guru and Shankaracharya of Sharda Peeth and consequently one of the four ecclesiastical Heads of the Hindu Religion; it further condemns the report, referred to, as mischievous and baseless.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

SUGGESTION OF A MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

Maulvi Mushirnosain Kidwai wires from Lucknow under date Feb. 7th:—The present circumstances demand that Muslims of different shades of political views should meet together in a brotherly conference with tolerant non-party spirit to find out a common line of action on the present aspects on the questions of Jazirat-ul-Arab, the Khilafat, Swaraj, India's status abroad and the best methods to strengthen inter-communal ties and mutual cooperation. Therefore, it is proposed to invite a small conference at Bombay in the first week of March and persuade H. H. the Agakhan to take the chair. Suggestions to make the conference successful will be welcome.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

PROPOSED COUNCIL MEETING.

Mr. Syed Zahur Ahmed, Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League, writes:—

The coming political struggle makes it necessary that the League should renew its activities with fresh vigour. To promote the interests of the Muslim community is indeed identical with advancing the cause of the country.

For the above purpose it appears to be necessary to have an early general meeting of the League to examine and formulate practical proposals after due deliberation, to bring about the desired result. As a preliminary to this and in response to the suggestion of a number of prominent members of the League it has been decided to hold a meeting of the Council of the League at Lucknow on 15th February 1923.

Among the important questions to be considered are whether the Annual Session of the League should be held during the next Easter holidays, and if so where and under whose presidency and what resolutions should be brought up for discussion. I hope that you will favour me with your views on the above questions with a short statement of the grounds on which they are based.

PAVLOVA'S HOME FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

FRIDAY'S MATINEE AT THE EXCELSIOR.

These are days in which Madame Pavlova sees very little of Russia. But she has not forgotten her nationality, and she is still anxious to do all she can for her country.

There is a home at St. Cloud, near Paris, for the children of Russian refugees in which she is specially interested. It was founded after the war, and it has done most excellent work. But like all works of this kind money is needed to carry it on, and it is Madame Pavlova's personal care that those funds shall be forthcoming.

To help this home is the object of the special matinee that is to be given at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday afternoon. It will be an attractive programme that will be presented, and as this is the last day on which Pavlova will appear in India—she says although she intends to return to India it will not be to dance. There should be a crowded house to support this deserving charity.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

A grand concert was held on Wednesday night at Seth Cowasji Jenhangir Hall in aid of the Debt Extinction Fund of the Bombay Baptist Church. The new Church building now situate at Colaba cost about Rs. 1,35,000 which has left a debt of Rs. 21,000 including the necessary repairs lately made amounting to Rs. 6,000.

Against the debt of Rs. 21,000 the Church has promised Rs. 7,000 thus leaving a debit balance of Rs. 14,000. The concert was well patronised by the friends and sympathisers of the Church and the programme consisting of two parts which included beautiful pieces of songs and music was lustily applauded by the audience.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King has approved the permanent addition to the King's Regulations one prescribing that the troops shall stand at attention for two minutes on the Armistice Day and that all the Guards shall turn out and present arms.—Reuter.

The Home Secretary has addressed a communication to the Isle of Man similar to the one he addressed to the Channel Islands on February 2nd, inviting the Isle to raise its statutory contribution to the Imperial Exchequer from £10,000 to £150.000 a year including the temporary war contribution. —Reuter.

Mrs. Montagu gave birth to a daugher yesterday, the Golden Wedding Day of her parents, Lord and Lady Sheffield, and Mr. Montagu's forty-fourth birthday.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	20
Poona Mail	11	40	14	45
Inter. 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	10
Poona Express	19	50	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Fast Pass. ..	21	40	8	15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	13	35	16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	23
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express ..	7	45	21	35
Express	21	40	7	5

Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

LOBO.—Mrs. Mary Felicidade, wife of Caetano Francisco Lobo, Mapuca, Bardez, Goa, yesterday at the age of 35. Funeral to-day at 9 a.m. at St. Michael's, Mahim.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received two wall calendars from the Vulcan Fire Insurance Company.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s s. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at noon on Friday, the 9th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Indo route right to Warsaw and no delay beyond; traffic for all places in Europe except United Kingdom can be accepted.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, except those empanelled in the part heard case under trial, are required to attend the High Court on Friday morning, the 9th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The University of Bombay has very recently granted on Mr. Mahadeo Dattatraya Avasare, B.A., B.Sc., of the Baroda College, the Degree of M.Sc. in the last examination of the Master of Science.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamshed N. Bhada, the total attendance for the month of January was 3,817, out of which 796 were males, 1,673 females and 1,348 children.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the Literary and Debating Society of Byculla Y. M. C. A. (Reynolds Road), a lecture on "The Power of Thought" will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. by Mr. L. P. Atkinson.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Sheth Haridas Nagji Vora has promised to pay Rs. 5,000 for the Ayurvedic Branch of the National Medical College, and Rs. 100 per month for the expenses of the same department. Sheth Bhogilal Deochand Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 per month. Sheth Nanabhai Manekram Rs. 500.

THE PRABHU JOLLY CRICKETERS.

The President of the above Club writes:—The net income, the Club has been able to realize out of the dramatic performance—"Asuri Lalasa" by the Arya Subodh Natak Mandali—given in aid of the Club on the 9th ultimo, is Rs. 1,184-9-6.

MEETING OF UNTOUCHABLES.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Thursday) at 10 p.m. (S. T.) to meet our "Depressed Countrymen", when Swami Satya Deva will deliver an address.

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Dalmia Building's compound, near Matunga station (B. B.) at 8 p.m. The subject will be "Present situation and our duty." The speakers will be Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Khadilkar. All are invited to attend.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, by Elphinstone College, on "Phenomena of Solar and Lunar Eclipses." The lecture will be illustrated by Lantern Slides.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

It has been decided to hold a mass meeting of the students of the Bombay University, in the Convocation Hall, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m., in order to consider the draft proposals for establishing an Inter-Collegiate Association in Bombay. Dr. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. The Minister of Education and the principals of the various colleges will also be present. All interested in the movement are earnestly requested to attend.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Umar Sobani is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation by co-option.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdoolahhoy Lalljee, an ex-Corporator, is standing as a candidate for one of the 10 seats of members by co-option.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi is standing as a candidate for election to the Corporation by co-option.

Mr. Mavji Govindji is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation by the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, the election taking place to-day at the Chamber's Office, Bank Street, Fort.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 8, 1923.

INDIA MUST ACT.

Our Special Correspondent at Lausanne assured us, in a message which we published yesterday, that it was not the question of judicial Capitulations which brought about the rupture at Lausanne. He had the word of Ismet Pasha for the fact that at the meeting of the four chief delegates on Sunday evening, "there was no great divergence on the judicial regime, but that the real difficulty was the economic regime. 'I have a quiet conscience', Ismet said. 'I have given way on all territorial questions, but I refuse to accept economic conditions which would make it impossible for my country to rise again'." The report that the Conference had broken on the question of judicial Capitulations was, according to our special correspondent, circulated by the French delegate, Bompard, "with the evident object of impressing opinion". The same gentleman, before his departure from Lausanne called upon Ismet to assure him that "France accepted the Turkish proposal on the judicial regime." A little later, Reuter's agency assured us that the Turks accepted the Allied proposals concerning the Capitulations. We could quite imagine that they might have done so to defeat the aims of Bompard, whatever they may have been. But the optimism which the announcement of their having done so produced in many quarters would appear to be premature, since the Conference did not break up over that question, and Ismet cannot possibly give way an inch upon the economic ground, on which his counter-proposals represent a claim for bare justice to his country.

The Treaty as first drafted would condemn the Turkish nation to something very like perpetual economic servitude. The Turkish counter-project liberates it, while maintaining due respect for obligations towards foreigners. Perhaps the meanest stipulation of the treaty is that which asks the Turks to penalise their late allies and hand over their property in Turkey to England, France and Italy. The economic terms proposed are those of sharpers, and the Turks came to Lausanne with the idea that they were going to deal with gentlemen. The treatment they have received goes far to justify the communistic thesis that aristocracy, with which the peoples might ally themselves with safety since it had both independence and nobility, is dead in Europe, and that noble lords and counts and marquises must now be counted as belonging to the conscienceless and greedy bourgeoisie. Aristocracy of ideas may be dead in the political world of Europe, but it still rules supreme in the political world of Asia who is, as she has always been, the champion of religious truth. No more hideous and disastrous thing for Europe, in the face of Asia, could have happened than this revelation of Europe's depth of meanness at Lausanne.

India, as we have often said before, should stand for Asia in the counsels of the British Empire. She must do so now, if any scrap of honour or "prestige" (they are the same) is to be rescued from the havoc wrought by Curzon at Lausanne. The obvious duty of India, Government and people, at this moment, is to see that the Lausanne settlement shall be such as to make for reconciliation between Asia and the British Empire instead of increasing the deplorable estrangement which exists at present. It is to the immediate interest of India, as it is to the permanent interest of the British Empire, that the Turkish counter-project presented by Ismet at noon last Sunday should supersede the project drafted by the Allied delegates. That counter-project is admittedly of a most conciliatory nature, and could only have been rejected by men bent either on war or on the humiliation of New Turkey India, while insisting on this act of justice, should insist too on the calling of a wider Conference, composed of European statesmen of a different mentality, to settle the Khilafat Question in the way desired of Muslims. Lord Curzon's claim to speak for Indian Muslims on the matter of the treasures of the Prophet's tomb is a piece of cynicism and bad taste in the circumstances which the Indian Muslims never will forgive. India must impress upon His Majesty's Government that, when dealing with the East, they must assume a virtue though they have it not and act like gentlemen, or they will lose their Eastern Empire. In our opinion that empire is already doomed, as empire. What can be regained is something far more valuable, the alliance and good-will of all the East.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

In a few days the conference which Mrs. Annie Besant has convened for the discussion of her scheme of Swaraj will meet at Delhi. For the past few months, Mrs. Besant's energies have been directed almost entirely to ensuring the success of this Conference and it is easy to see that she sets great store by the gathering. We are assured by her that over 150 people, including Councillors, have accepted her invitation and that no less a personage than the ex-Law Member of the Government of India will preside over the deliberations of the Conference. Yet, in spite of the booming the Conference has received, we confess that, like Pandit Malaviya, we are somewhat sceptical as to its outcome. We have nothing to say against Mrs. Besant's scheme of Swaraj, of which she has allowed the public to have knowledge. The scheme confers full provincial autonomy with a responsible Cabinet, and autonomy also in the Central Government, barring the Departments of Foreign Affairs, the Army and Navy. The question is not as to the excellence of the scheme but as to the means at the disposal of Mrs. Besant and her friends to impose it on the bureaucracy in India and His Majesty's Government in England. Mrs. Besant's own idea is that after trying to educate the electorates till November next and advising them to elect only such men to the Councils as would pledge themselves to prepare a constitution for India on the lines suggested by her, she and her friends would press the English Parliament to accept the same. If the present Parliament does not listen to the proposals of her convention, she would persist and go on doing so "until the Labour Party comes into power." That, at least, is what she said at a meeting of the Hindu University Parliament addressed by her last week. Mrs. Besant puts her faith in the British Labour Party because "self-Government for India", she says, is an item in the Party's programme and she expects the Labour Party to come into power at no distant date. We do not think the chances of the Labour Party coming into power are as bright as Mrs. Besant imagines. But, as to relying on the Party for the consummation of India's hopes, Mrs. Besant would have done well to pay heed to Mr. Lansbury's warning to India not to expect much from any party in Parliament—not even his own Labour Party—but to be entirely self-dependent.

Apart from the question of extraneous support for the demands of Mrs. Besant and her friends—the "Home Rulers" and "Progressives" as she describes them—one would like to know what strength will be behind them. Mrs. Besant seems to imagine that she and her friends have only to make public their cut-and-dried scheme, "educate" the voters about the same and seek election, in order to claim when elected, that they have "a mandate from the people" to demand Swaraj, on the lines already indicated. It would not matter to her if the vast majority of the voters refuse to participate in the Council elections. She says, "if a section of the people chose not to exercise their right to vote, that was not the fault of the persons elected as representatives of the rest. They are in the eye of the world the real representatives of the people when they have been invested with power to legislate." Our "Rulers" themselves have taunted the present "representatives" in the Council with being little representative of the real views of the Indian people. We know how some of the present "representatives" got into the Council with the support of only a few hundred votes, where the total number entitled to vote could be counted by thousands. In other cases candidates had a mere walk over because the constituencies refused to participate in the election and declined to nominate any rival candidates. To describe these Councillors as "representatives of the people" would be a misuse of language. Pandit Malaviya was, therefore, right in saying that until a united, educated, and determined public opinion, was created in the country, it would be futile to expect the demands, however just, of any one party or section of the public to be conceded by the bureaucracy. As the Panditji remarked, to ensure the success of any national programme, the first step necessary is that all those who wish to lead the people in the constitutional struggle should themselves unite and adopt a common programme which would enlist the sympathy and support of the bulk of the thinking population. Will not Mrs. Besant and her colleagues join with us at once instead of going such a long way round to Non-Cooperation, which, it seems to us, must be their ultimate destination?

DISSIPATION OF FORCES.

At the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. Das was at pains to prove the need for "self-representation" of the individual as a step to the attainment of Swaraj and with that end in view he took the audience through a singularly unappealing course of "dogmas and doctrines" which he never tires of ridiculing if found among Mahatma's faithful followers. We are not much concerned with the aspects or the psychology of National life nor the difference between Satyagraha, Non-Co-operation and Cooperative Non-Cooperation. What we are concerned with is the work before the nation and the practical methods of carrying it out successfully. No one from Mr. Das's party has been able to prove the impracticability or the ineffectiveness of the programme proclaimed and reiterated by the Indian National Congress. The new party has been content with asserting that the Congress programme has failed, without pausing to think why it has failed, if it has failed at all. How many of the "intelligentsia" of the new party have lent their active personal support for the furtherance of the programme among the people who really need that enlightenment, which is the condition precedent for defying the bureaucracy successfully? So far as we are aware most of their activity of the last few years has been confined to towns and cities which do not so much require the presence of our patriots as do the villages. The real life of India is in villages and the real material required for the army of Swaraj is to be found there. How many of our Congressmen, past and present, have undertaken *intensive* village propaganda so as to be in a position to assert that the Congress programme has failed? Failed it has not and fail it will not—if only the leaders go into the villages, to the poor ryots waiting for enlightenment. It is there that one must work if he is in earnest, not in Councils, nor in towns and cities. It is not at all too late for Mr. Das to try this way. It is a dull way, we agree, compared with his heroic vision of fighting the bureaucracy "from all sides, from all points". That "from all sides" is a comical idea, when the nation's need is obviously concentration. Dissipation of the forces is not strength but weakness, and where the enemy is very strong, as in the present case, and asks for nothing better than attack, it is mere elementary prudence to avoid all direct contact with him. As regards the differences between the Majority and Minority parties in the Congress, Mr. Das said at the Ghatkoper meeting that they were fundamental and could not be easily reconciled. He wanted to convert the country to his views and work in his own way for Swaraj. The Moderates-cum-National Liberals also said that their differences with the Congress were fundamental and cut themselves adrift from that institution, when they found that they could not convert it, in order to work their own way to Swaraj. If Mr. Das and his followers would give up seeking to convert the Congress and, remaining in it, do what they can in conscience to advance its programme, while following their own devices as to Council entry, we should have no quarrel with them; no more would the Congress. It is their missionary zeal which threatens to become a cause of bitterness, to them as much as to its objects, and which has already held up the whole work of the country for so many months.

Notes of the Day

Old Manuscripts for Visvabharati.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore writes to us as follows from Shantiniketan:—

"Realising the urgent necessity of preserving old manuscripts of Sanskrit and vernacular literature from destruction and disappearance from India, Visvabharati has undertaken to collect, edit and utilise them for the public benefit. Mr. R. A. Sastri, late of the Baroda Library, has generously volunteered his service and is ready to travel throughout India for this purpose. Being a man of vast experience in this line of work he hopes to collect a large number of rare manuscripts scattered in obscure and out-of-the-way villages, often in possession of illiterate persons. We earnestly hope that Mr. Sastri will be helped in his mission by those of our countrymen who are conscious of the importance of this great object. It is needless to say that any old manuscripts sent to us that have literary or historical interest, will be gratefully received by our institution and preserved in Visvabharati Library in Shantiniketan with proper care."

Those who possess manuscripts of value or know of the existence of such documents in the possession of their friends and acquaintances cannot do better than help to enrich the Visvabharati Library with them. We hope that every help will be extended to Mr. Sastri in his mission.

Pathan Terrorism.

Nothing will better bring home to Bombayites the growing menace of Pathan terrorism not only in the suburbs but also in the city itself than the incident reported by a correspondent elsewhere in this journal to-day. Whether the Pathan population in the city has substantially increased of late we cannot state positively, though appearances point to such an inference, but there is no doubt that there is at present a recrudescence of Pathan activity of a sinister kind. That in a lane adjoining so thickly populated a locality as Kandevadi and at so early an hour of the night as 8 p.m. Pathan badmashes should waylay a passerby and succeed by means of threats of violence in robbing him of his belongings, shows to what lengths of daring these ruffians are prepared to go. It was unfortunate that their victim should have been so paralysed by fear as to be unable to cry out even after he had emerged from the lane, but such is the terror which these ruffians inspire in the minds of timid individuals. The remedies for Pathan terrorism lie in four directions: First, police vigilance in quarters infested by Pathans must increase; secondly, as many undesirables as possible should be deported from the city to their frontier homes; thirdly, all respectable citizens must be free to arm themselves for self-defence; and fourthly, greater fearlessness must be cultivated by citizens than they are accustomed to show at present in the midst of danger.

"Road-Hogs."

Can nothing be done to check the increasing number of motor accidents which are reported daily in this city? On Monday a European Taxi-driver, who pleaded guilty to the charge of driving his car in a rash and negligent manner, endangering the safety of human lives, was let off with a fine of Rs. 200 because he had to his credit services during the Boer and the last War and as it was his first offence. On Saturday a cartman was knocked down by a motor lorry, which in the opinion of the jury, was driven in a reckless manner. The unfortunate victim died before he could be removed to the hospital. The terrible accident near the Oval is still fresh in the public mind. Motor fatalities and "accidents" are becoming increasingly frequent of late and unless steps are taken to curb the "road-hogs" more effectively, the toll of life from them is bound to swell. One is led to infer from these fatalities that the regulation of traffic by the police is not as effective as it should be. At present little, if anything, is done by the police to regulate human traffic. All their attention is devoted to vehicular traffic only. At any hour of the day, both when traffic is heavy and slack, one can notice at the junction of Queen's and Sandhurst Roads, pedestrians unconcernedly walking into the veritable death-trap in the centre of the junction, without the police constables or the sergeants on duty lifting so much as a finger to dissuade them from so doing. Often groups of women and children are seen running helter skelter, trying to dodge the strings of cars coming from all directions. Similar unconcern is shown by the police on duty at other busy junctions. If occasionally—we do not say every time,—the police on duty direct pedestrians to take a roundabout instead of a diagnal route when crossing the junctions, many accidents would be avoided and slowly the pedestrians will learn to adopt such courses everywhere. In our opinion, more drastic sentences than those awarded usually to drivers are also called for, when gross negligence and rashness are proved. An effort on the part of the educated public to enlighten the illiterate section of the population as to the right way to cross busy streets is also necessary.

Textile Imports.

Those who are working for and expecting the speedy elimination of foreign cotton yarn and piece-goods from Indian markets will do well seriously to take note of the figures of mill production in India and of the imports of foreign yarn and piece-goods during the past few months. When Mahatma Gandhi launched the Khaddar movement, India was importing about 80 crores of foreign cotton goods, but so marvellous was the progress of the movement that within a year the value of the total annual imports was reduced to less than 40 crores. But since the beginning of 1922 a reaction has set in and the country, instead of making steady headway as expected, is actually retrogressing, as will be seen from the following figures. The value of goods woven in Indian Mills in the eight months ending with November 1922 was 39,36 lakhs, as compared with 40,83 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1921. On the other hand, the value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in the eight months ending with November 1922 was 39,36 laks, as compared with 30,84 lakhs in the corresponding yeriod of 1921. It will thus be seen that while Indian production decreased in value by nearly one and a half crores, the imports increased in value by seven crores and seventy-one lakhs. The value of goods woven in India in the month of November 1922, namely 527 lakhs, through higher by 93 lakhs than that of goods woven in November 1921, was lower by 45 lakhs than that of foreign goods imported in November last year.

The Lesson.

The statistics of yarn production in India and imports from foreign countries are equally suggestive. In November 1922 the total quantity spun in Indian mills was about 61 millions lbs as compared with 53 million lbs. in November 1921. This is no doubt satisfactory, but looking closer we shall find that whereas India is successfully resisting the imports of yarn of coarser counts she is importing an increasing quantity of yarn of fine counts. Thus, while the production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the November 1922 was 55 million lbs, the imports of the same counts were 1,033,000 lbs only. The production of medium counts (Nos. 26-40) in India was 6 million lbs and of fine counts (above No. 40) 183,000 lbs, while the imports of foreign yarn of such counts amounted to 2,091,000 lbs and 595,000 lbs. respectively. This shows that India is still absorbing large quantities of yarn of medium and fine counts and that merchants are planing off the cloth woven of such yarn as "Swadeshi" cloth. The lesson of these statistics in plan. First, the Khaddar movement must be pushed forward at all costs and secondly the Indian mill owners must now turn their attention to spinning medium and fine counts in larger quantities to combat the imported yarns of these counts.

General Smuts' Warning.

General Smuts' grave note of warning against letting affairs in Central Europe drift as they are doing at this moment will find an echo in the minds of all sane thinkers. General Smuts has no hesitation in declaring that the burden sought to be imposed on Germany by the Reparations Commission is beyond Germany's capacity to bear and that the enemies of Germany are seeking her destruction by means of this impossible burden. General Smuts was a signatory to the Versailles Treaty—the fruitful mother of many of the ills from which Europe is suffering at present. He cannot but be aware that France in demanding her pound of flesh from Germany is taking her stand on the Versailles Treaty, and he cannot, therefore, completely acquit himself of blame for the consequences which he rues so much to-day. He is perfectly right in denying the claim of the French, Belgian and Italian members of the Reparations Commission to speak in the name of the "Allies," but is their claim less hollow than the claim of British, French, Italian and Japanese statesmen at the Lausanne Conference, for example, to speak in the name of "Civilisation"? General Smuts blames America for withdrawing from the Councils of Europe, but did any one among the "statesmen" of Europe really want the help or advice of America after the close of the war unless to use her as a tool for their own selfish purposes? Still, if there is really any disposition on the part of statesmen in Europe to profit by America's sincere advice, we do not think that it will be difficult for the latter to intervene even at this stage. Apart from General Smuts, is there any British statesman in office who is anxious that America should step in and help to solve the European problem in the just way which commends itself to her?

ALLIED BAD MANNERS.

ISMET LEAVES FOR ANGORA.

CONFERENCE "SUSPENDED, NOT BROKEN."

ENGLAND POSING AS PROTECTRESS OF FRANCE.

RESENTMENT IN FRENCH PRESS.

A Reuter's cable from London throws doubt regarding the accuracy of the earlier report that Ismet accepted the capitulations clause as proposed by Curzon and suggests that Bompard the French delegate on the contrary, accepted the reasonable formula proposed by Ismet.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 6, (hour not given.)

Ismet, before leaving made the following final statements to Press representatives. "We arrived at Lausanne on Nov. 11 before everybody, in order to make peace. That we have made the maximum of sacrifices during the whole Conference, world opinion will agree. I gave counter proposals, but have had no written answer. To-day I see that all the delegates have left for their various Capitals. I have received no formal communication from any quarter as to rupture of the Conference, on the contrary the General Secretary of the Conference says that the Conference is not broken, but suspended. I also do not consider the Conference as broken, but taking advantage of the occasion like the other delegates, and after them all, I depart for Angora. I have need, too, to go and consult my Government." Such is the situation.

BRITISH CABINET DECISION.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 7. 12-10 a.m.

The English Cabinet, after having discussed the situation created at Lausanne and, among other things, whether it would not probably be better taking advantage of Poincare's recent note which recognised the right of France to conclude a separate peace, to treat directly with Turkey in order to secure the safeguarding of British interests, decided to maintain the unity of the Allied front and not to sign a treaty before an understanding had been reached upon the economic questions interesting France in particular.

POINCARE'S TELEGRAM.

Ismet has just received a telegram from Poincare begging to reply at once what are the last concessions Turkey would be disposed to make. The Allies are seeking by a last effort to impress the Turkish delegation and wrest from it some fresh concessions by intimidation. I think I know that Ismet will maintain his point of view and leave Lausanne this morning.

PROTECTRESS OF FRANCE.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 7. 2 a.m.

I learn from a sure source that the Secretary-General of the Conference brought it to Ismet's knowledge that the Allies would receive favourably a proposal to resume negociations on his part. This confirms the opinion that the Allies would be glad to renew the pourparlers, but for reasons of prestige desire that the initiative should come from the Turkish side. The latest attitude of England, insisting on the insertion of the economic clauses in the treaty, represented by the Press as the maintenance of agreement among the Allies, is in reality a manoeuvre of England, wishing to pose as the protectress of France, which certain French circles resent strongly and attribute to the bungling of the French delegation.

"CONFERENCE A SUCCESS"!

CURZON'S APOLOGIA.

OXFORD, Feb. 6.

Although Ismet Pasha is reported to have stated verbally to Bompard that he was now willing to agree to the Allied proposals on judicial safeguards for foreigners in Turkey, and upon subsidiary questions outstanding, no communication to this effect has been received from him by the British Government or so far as is known in London by any other of the inviting Powers. Ismet had conversation with Italian and other delegates who did not leave Lausanne until after Lord Curzon's departure, but refrained from accepting the invitation to record in writing an undertaking to accept the treaty. If he now desires to sign, it is understood the British Government is willing to send an accredited representative to Lausanne for the purpose.

CURZON'S STATEMENT TO THE PRESS.

Any misunderstanding regarding the course of events in which the Lausanne Conference closed on Saturday was resolved by the statement made to the Press this evening by Lord Curzon. The Foreign Secretary said that the work of the commission over which he presided and which dealt with the questions of frontiers, Thrace, Aegean Islands, the Straits, Constantinople, the Turkish army and navy, minorities, exchange of populations and other cognate subjects had been completed; and it rested with the Turks to accept or to refuse the terms which the Allies had agreed upon and which placed the Turkish state in future in a position not only of political independence and assured sovereignty but of military and territorial security such as Turkey never before enjoyed even in the plenitude of her power.

AGREEMENT ON ESSENTIALS.

On Sunday afternoon, when the final Turkish reply to the Allies was delivered, it was found that they had accepted the whole of the terms of the draft treaty in the above respects. They had agreed to the Maritza frontier of Thrace and to all the proposals contained in separate Straits Convention and has yielded about Anzac graves.

On his side Curzon withdrew the restriction which had hitherto been placed upon the numbers of the Turkish army in Europe. He consented while retaining the clause in the treaty which referred to the Mosul question to the League of Nations to postpone the formal invitation to the Council to prosecute the query for one year, so as to admit of friendly discussion between the British and Turkish Governments in the interval, subject however to the condition that the Straits question be maintained by both parties.

With this concession, which was at once accepted by the Turks, the all important matters at issue between them and the British Government in particular are at an end.

The only thing that remained was to obtain a similar Turkish acquiescence on the remaining points of the Treaty in which French and Italian interests were more directly concerned. These were in the main, firstly, provision of adequate guarantees for security of person and property of foreigners continuing to reside and conduct business in Turkey, but deprived of the protection which they had hitherto enjoyed; and secondly, financial and economic clauses in the Treaty.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

As regards the former, the Allied delegates, working in the closest cooperation under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Rumbold, had devised a formula which went to the extreme limit of concession and the surrender of which would have meant complete sacrifice of the interests of nationals in Turkey and the disappearance of foreign subjects and foreign trade from its principal cities.

As regards the latter, Bompard offered to postpone for further examination a certain number of economic clauses in the Treaty about which the Turks declared that they still had something to say.

On his part, Curzon yielded to the claim which he had hitherto strenuously resisted to reduce almost to a vanishing point the demand for reparations from the Turks by consenting to put into the reparation pool the equivalent in sterling value of two Turkish warships which the British Government had seized at the beginning of the Great War, an act which, although entirely legitimate, had always rankled deeply in the minds of the Turks.

"Thus", said Curzon, "every apparent obstacle had been removed. The Turks had been met not only with consideration, but with generosity such as had never been extended by a victorious group of states to a vanquished power, and it was deemed incredible that the Turkish Delegation, which continued to protest its burning desire for peace and which it had constantly proclaimed its authority to conclude, would at the last moment refuse. The impending departure of the British Delegation already postponed for two days out of deference to Turkish appeals was well-known. The train was known to be leaving in a few hours. The documents and material for signature were prepared. We were all congratulating ourselves on certain settlement.

AN UNEXPECTED BREAK-DOWN.

"But at the last moment the Turkish Delegation, being unaware of the gravity of the crisis, or not appreciating the relative insignificance for Turkey of points which they had failed to win, or convinced that it was still open to them to pursue up till the last second of the last minute of the eleventh hour the tactics of the bazaar, recapitulated for the hundredth time their long-ago-exploded formulas about sovereign independence of Turkey and the servitude to which they were being condemned. It was invariable. For an hour and a half my colleagues and I exhausted every resource of argument and persuasion. But the Turks could not be moved and it was clear that for the barren satisfaction of confining a position which had long ago been sapped and destroyed, or on the off-chance of squeezing some further surrender from the Allies, they were prepared to forego hopes of settlement and to exhibit

(Continued on next page.)

REPARATIONS.

"INTOLERABLE BURDEN ON GERMANY."

GEN. SMUTS ON IMPOSSIBLE ALLIED DEMANDS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Capetown.—Gen. Smuts has issued an important statement on the reparations question. He declares that the 6,800 millions sterling fixed by the Reparations Commission in May 1921 is absolutely beyond Germany's capacity to pay. This impossible amount is now being used as a lever for the dismembering of Germany and the reduction of the whole of Central Europe to a condition of industrial and economic chaos. America's collaboration was the keystone of peace. When America decided to retire, peace was lost. The British Empire's representative on the Reparations Commission has ceased to function. The Commission has lost all semblance of a non-partisan character and has virtually become an annex to the French Foreign Office.

The "Sands are running out. . . ." Gen. Smuts gravely asserts, "and unless some strong hand can even now clutch Europe and rescue her from the slope down which she is slipping,—the catastrophe of peace may yet become far greater than the catastrope of the Great War."—Reuter.

CHANCELLOR CUNO'S OVATION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Berlin.—Chancellor Cuno received an ovation at Elberfeld. There he made a speech and said that he was convinced as a result of his visit to the Ruhr that the Rhineland and Westphalia would co-operate in repelling the Franco-Belgian irruption.

In the course of a speech in Muenster, he said the German nation was lost unless the inhabitants of the occupied and unoccupied territory held together.

An Essen telegram reports that coal-owners have increased miners' wages by eighty per cent.

ESSEN ISOLATED AGAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Essen.—Postal officials at Essen have refused to give the French telephone connexions, so the French have cut off batteries and decline to reinstate them until postal officials surrender. Thus Essen is again isolated.

All shops in Wettin have been ordered to be shut because they refused to serve the French.—Reuter.

POPE'S INTERVENTION WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Cologne.—Replying to the Archbishop of Cologne's appeal to the Pope to intervene with France in connection with the occupation of the Ruhr, Cardinal Gasparri says that the Pope, in his fatherly endeavours to promote peace, is continually doing everything in his power.—Reuter.

COAL SMUGGLING BY GERMANS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Essen.—The Germans claim that since the embargo on coal was promulgated, they had despatched to the unoccupied parts of Germany in night time 160 trainloads of coal with 320 engines by utilising a couple of toilets over the private railways belonging to the mines.—Reuter.

BRITISH GARRISON ON RHINE.

SOME MINISTERS FAVOUR WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that some of the British Ministers and competent diplomatic observers who were hitherto strongly opposed to British withdrawal from the Rhine are now inclined to the opposite view, as the growing disorders in the Ruhr Valley and the French advance on Hessen and Baden, it is feared, will cause further embarrassments to the British Garrison on the Rhine.

FURTHER FRENCH ENCROACHMENTS.

It is foreshadowed from Paris that the French, in pursuance of fresh sanctions, contemplate taking over control of the iron works and kindred activities in the Ruhr.

Paris.—Railwaymen in Treves and a number of other centres in the occupied territory and also Rhine mariners and barges have again struck work.—Reuter.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

MUNIFICENT DONATION OF ONE LAKH.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, on deputation for collecting Tilak Swarajya Fund as per Working Committee's resolution, announce the following amounts which have been promised to the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund.)

SETH HIRALAL KARIWALLA	Rs.	1,01,000;
A CALCUTTA FRIEND	,,	5,100;
SETH DULICHAND AND OTHERS	,,	11,000;

All the above items are promised through Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who is empowered to earmark the amount as he pleases.

Sjt. Shankarlal Banker, Rs. 15,000. Earmarked for labour.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

LANCASHIRE HARD HIT.

LOSS OF COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the President Mr. Clare Less, said that the whole of Lancashire's fortunes were bound up in the recovery of the Indian market. They had lost trade with India equal to two thousand million yards a year. Of this, he considered that five hundred million yards would probably be permanent loss, replaced by Indian production, leaving fifteen hundred million yards which the Indian would buy from Lancashire if he could afford it. In view of India's favourable trade balance, an increase in demand for Lancashire goods could be confidently expected.—Reuter.

POSITION OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The meeting of the Provisional Emergency Cotton Committee in Manchester over which Sir Charles Macara presided decided to call an early mass meeting of master spinners to review the whole position of the cotton industry. The committee is dissatisfied with the result of the short time ballot and is of opinion that decision should be taken on eighty per cent recorded votes instead of eighty per cent. of the membership of the federation. The committee declares that had this been the case, the recent ballot would have shewn an ample majority for continuance of the Saturday to Monday stoppage.—Reuter.

ARRESTS OF ITALIAN COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rome.—Following the publication of the Moscow proclamation against the Fascisti, the authorities have arrested over a hundred Communists throughout Italy, including numbers at Naples, Bologna, Genoa Province and Milan.—Reuter.

DUBLIN PATHE OFFICES GUTTED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Incendiaries in Dublin this morning burned down the offices of the Kinematographers, Pathe Freres. Four armed men made the staff consisting of 5 girls and a man prisoners in a room upstairs and sprinkled the premises with petrol. The building soon became a roaring furnace. The employers and girls, who emitted shrill screams, escaped through the flames. Five of them and two passers-by were injured by the explosion of a bomb. It is surmised that the outrage was due to exhibition in Dublin of a film concerning the doings of the Irish Air Force.

ITALIAN FIGHT AGAINST TRIPOLITANS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Rome.—A message from Tripoli reports that in the past week Colonial troops fought in eleven engagements against the rebels. The troops, who are composed of both infantry and cavalry, are restoring communication by land between Tripoli and Homs. The latter place has been practically infested with rebels for the last eight years. The rebels have retired with heavy losses.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND CAPITULATIONS.

RUSSIA'S PROTEST AGAINST MILITARISM.

AN UNSETTLING SETTLEMENT.

PROTEST AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The liberty of the Anglo-Saxon has often been shown to be inadequate, incomplete, and inconsistent; but there remains an undeniable power of personal freedom, reduced to virtual nullity in time of war or civil commotion, but tending to complete restoration and consistent increase in normal times. Nothing in all this is more gratifying to the pride of the Englishman, nor I should say more humiliating to the pride of his "subject races," than his right of criticism of legal decisions, and even of the remarks and summings-up of judges. To express criticism publicly during the course of a case is of course an offence, and is universally regarded as subsersive of the interests of justice. This rule has, by public opinion, been relaxed so as to permit of criticism between the term of a decision and the hearing of an appeal. In this way the bounds of freedom are extended. The liberty of adverse criticism has been strikingly exercised in the "Ilford tragedy" (Bywaters-Thompson murder trial.) Blinded by a criminal passion, two young people have been sentenced and executed, amid a remarkable chorus of dissent. The young man Bywaters attacked the husband of his lover, and used a knife, which was an inadequate weapon to take life and indeed killed the victim only after a number of random jobbings. The prosecution produced a lengthy correspondence of Mrs. Thompson with Bywaters, containing a multitude of suggestions as to how to kill a man, by poison, powdered glass, etc., but in no case by assailing him with a knife or other weapon. The aim was to show Bywaters as having been urged to murder by Mrs. Thompson. Bywaters was found guilty of murder; and so was Mrs. Thompson. Those who protested against the condemnation of Bywaters urged (in some cases) that he was under the influence of another and ought not to suffer the capital punishment. It was at once remarked that, if he had been influenced by Mrs. Thompson, he would have used some of her suggested modes of removal, and not a knife, which she had never suggested. The body of the victim showed no traces of poison or powdered glass. Indeed, Mrs. Thompson has been put to death, 1st, for a crime she did not commit; 2nd, for a fatal assault that she did not suggest or propose. Besides the overshadowing influence of perverted passion, there is a strong belief that all Mrs. Thompson's death suggestion were pure hysteria, intended to prove to her admirer how much she desired to be free, and had not a vestige of a parallel in actual deeds

PROTEST AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Petitions were set afoot, and extensively signed, both on behalf of the man and the woman. Independently of the public horror at an execution for constructive murder, which after all is capital punishment for crime not committed by the person punished, there have been a great revival of the objection to capital punishment. Mr. J. R. MacDonald, M. P. said "Will the hanging of these people make domestic life purer; make marriage more of the kind made in Heaven; make crimes of passion more prevalent? Will it protect a single fireside or a single life? It will not, but will rouse the evil passion and tawdry romanticism from which the crime arose. . . Every decent person must protest against Society being further injured in those delicately poised emotions where madness and divinity come so closely in contact, by the unloosing of the mad brute of passion and the senseless appeal to animal cruelty as a protection."

One feature of the trial was the objection taken to the Judge's remark to the jury, before retiring for the night. They had heard an eloquent appeal for the defence, which sought to prove the influence of passion on action, and the Judge thought fit to advise the jury to put aside all considerations other than that this was a sordid crime. This did not seem a proper respect of the rule of impartiality, especially at a stage previous to the summing-up; and it was widely deprecated. Happy land, where adverse criticism in the interests of public justice is a virtue and not a crime.

AN UNSETTLING SETTLEMENT.

The protests of Russia against several of the features in the proposed Turkish settlement are treated by some with sneers, by others with rage, and by the Allied representatives with assumed indifference. It cannot be imagined that the Russian representatives hope to arouse any sentiment whatever in the breast of the people who own and control the Conference, sympathy, shame, conviction, or fear. Nevertheless, their protests (and this seems universally ignored) are a necessary notice under international law of the Russian refusal to assent. Take the case of the control of the straits. Russia protests against the proposed control, which is in effect military and naval control of Constantinople and of the Black Sea by the Entente. It will cite this protest in the inevitable day of cancellation. The present "settlement" settles nothing. The repellian order of intelligence, which characterises all independence of thought as "anti-English," and all effort towards international fairplay as "unpatriotic", automatically adjusts itself to any perfidy and any crime, provided it is stamped officially. Nevertheless it puzzles some of us how even that limited intelligence can totally forget the official arguments of 1914-1917, that Russia has an inalienable claim in the Black Sea and the Straits? It seems to be the *mot d'ordre* to-day, to declare the abrogation of this "inalienable" claim (as a punishment for certain red opinions prevalent in Russia); and, next, to insinuate that revolutionary Russia is reviving the ambitions of Czarist and Kerensky Russia for the control of Constantinople. Both these assertions are palpably false.

ESSENTIAL OF NEAR EAST PEACE.

To the politician who is solely occupied with the freedom of Turkey, the one insistent essential is that no power shall govern or control Constantinople but the Turks. To any one not dominated by pro-Turk principles, it is a task of considerable difficulty to prove that revolutionary Russia has any less right to rule or control Constantinople, than had Czarist Russia, or the 1917 Government of that country. To welcome it in the latter case, and to express horror of even a fear thereof in the former, proves conclusively that the interests of Turkey are a secondary consideration in the minds of the reptile politicians.

DISSIPATING CENTURIES OF DANGERS.

Russia of to-day started her political career with a new and thrilling pronouncement: "We do not want Constantinople; we do not want Teheran." Centuries of dangers, doubts, and fears crumbled away in the East at these words. Russia of to-day does not want the Black Sea as a naval depot for world contests; but she fears for her future, with the Black Sea dominated by the navies of the entire world. The Lausanne declaration of the Russians in favour of the *mare clausum* will yet prove to have been the only solution of the Euxine problem.

Similarly, with regard to the Straits, the Lausanne Russian proposals were fundamentally sound, and infinitely more just as well as workable, than the Allies' plan of control and domination.

None but those blinded by their prejudices can fail to admit that the Russian Government pursues a consistent attitude towards the irregularities of the Allies in the alleged pursuit of peace. The Russian attitude is against usurpation, occupation, mandatory rule, and the rest of the machinery of pacification. The All-Russia Executive has protested against the French occupation of the Ruhr and declared that it is following events with strained attention and a clear view of the international consequences. "If," says the Executive, "France's step has any reaction on the attitude of Poland, such development will directly involve Russia in the Central European crisis."

SURVIVING THE MILITARISTS.

There is evidently one Government which is not smashed into acquiescence by the militarist combine; a very valuable independence and courage in a silent world. That the Russian view is not without justification is seen by the following events: After 3½ years' delay by the Allies, Memel (a mandated area), has been invaded and captured by Lithuanian forces, sick of the failure to make a decision. Poland thereupon declares that the Entente is likely to ask it to send a force to attack the Lithuanians; and it has consequently started to enrol 17 year-old recruits. France and England have despatched vessels to Memel, and Russia warns all concerned that she refuses to be left out of the settlement. Is it a sign of grace that this is not billed as "Bolshevik Truculance," but "Russia's Warning?"

I thoroughly believe that there are some honest people who think Russia is concerned with nothing but the creation of international discord, and that the efforts of the European Alliance to antagonise her are purely efforts for international equity and independence. Let such people judge the following case. Before the war, the Ruthenian or Ukrainian race spread over an area partly under Russian and partly under Austrian dominion. The Russian portions has subsequently been formed into a Republic of the Ukraine. The part previously under Austrian rule (Galacia) was, after the war, looked on by the Poles as Polish, but the treaty of St. Germain's reserved Eastern Galicia for subsequent decision. Last October, news arrived that the Polish Government had been terrorising the Ukrainian inhabitants into voting for Polish candidates or abstaining from the polls. The evident resolve of the Poles, to annex the province and subject the Ukrainian population (a majority in Eastern Galicia), forced the latter in October to rise; and conflicts occurred between the Polish gendermerie and thus Ukrainian troops, the "Wolia". Reinforcements were afterwards brought from Warsaw; wholesale arrests and searches were made in Lemberg and other Ukrainian centres, editors and suspects imprisoned; and

(Continued on page 9.)

LAUSANNE TREATY.

GOVT OF INDIA'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The following press communique has been issued:—

The following summery of Articles of the Peace agreed to between the allied powers and presented to the Turkish delegation at Lausanne on Wednesday, the 31 January, 1923 has been received from His Majesty's Government and is published for general information.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY.

(1) Frontiers of Turkey (a) in Europe on the North, Bulgarian frontier as laid down by the treaty of Neuilly, on the west the left Bank of Maritza opposite Adrianpole to provide for access to the main railway; the strip of territory on the right bank including the bridge and the small branch line will be ceded to Turkey between the river and Karagach Zone of average depth of 30 kilometers, each side of the frontier of Turkey in Europe will be demilitarised. Turkey will renounce all rights and title over all islands except Imbros and Tenedos which will be given her subject to grant of local autonomy. The following islands will be demilitarised, Samothracve Imdros, Tenedos, Lemons, Mytilene, Chios Samos and Nigaria;

(b) In Asia the frontier of Syria will be that already agreed to between France and Turkey, the frontier with Iraq to be left to decision of the Council of the League of Nations. The Eastern frontiers of Turkey in Asia will not be dealt with. Turkey will renounce all rights and title over Syria, Palestine Iraq, Hedjaz, Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Sudan Libia, Cyprus. No power or jurisdiction in political, legislative or administrative matters shall be exercised outside the Turkish territory by the Turkish Government or authorities for any reason whatsoever over nationals of a territory placed under the soverignity or protectorate of other power signatory of the present treaty or over the nationals of a territory detached from Turkey. It is understood that the present treaty in no way infringes the spiritual prerogatives of religious authorities of different beliefs.

QUESTION OF THE STRAITS.

2. The straits:— Special straits convention attached to the treaty will contain the following provisions:—Absolute freedom of passage for ships of commerce in the time of peace and in time of war when Turkey is neutral; when Turkey is belligerent a free passage for neutral ships of commerce, Turkey retaining the right to visit and search; the right for warships in time of peace subjects to condition that maxtmum force of any single power shall not exceed that of the strongest fleet of any Black Sea power. Powers will, none the less, retain the right in any case to send into the Black Sea force not exceeding three vessels of war, none of which shall exceed 10,000 tons; in the time of war when Turkey is neutral the right of passage for unlimited naval forces of belligerents subject to prohibition of acts of war within the waters of straits; same conditions as in the time of peace. Turkey may, however, prevent the passage of enemy warships. Demilitarised zones will be created on both the sides of Dardanelles and Bosphorus within which Turkey will be allowed no regular forces except at Constantinople and no fortifications, no permanent gun or torpedo batteries capable of interfering with the passage of Straits shall be erected on the European shore of Marmora or on the Asiatic shore between the demilitarised zone and the Darije Straits. A commission shall be constituted under the chairmanship of Turkish representatives and composed of representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy. Japan Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Russia shall, also, be admitted if she signs the convention. The United States of America can be represented if they desire. The Commission shall have duty of seeing that the clauses regarding the passage of war ships are duly observed. It will exercise its mission under the auspices of the League of Nations and reassure Turkey that the freedom of Straits shall not be exploited to her disadvantage. The signatory powers and in any case France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan undertake that they will jointly prevent by every means, which the Council of the League of Nations shall decide any violation of the Straits convention or any act of war liable to imperil the freedom of the Straits.

3. Constantinople to provide for the security of Constantinople Turkey shall be allowed to maintain a garrison there of 12,000 men and an additional garrison of 8,000 in the Eastern Thrace. The Turkish fleet will be allowed to cruise and anchor in the water of the Strait and Turkey shall be allowed to possess naval bases and arsenals.

4. Naval and military clauses—apart from the above restrictions on Turkish regular forces in Thrace and Constantinople no military and naval clause impose adequate insertions in the treaty for reciprocal exchange of such prisoners of war as are still retained.

5. War Graves:—Turkey shall grant to the Allied powers full rites over sites of all cemeteries and memorials and pledge herself to respect them. She shall in particular grant to the British Empire the area on Gallipoli peninsula where Anzac cemeteries are situated.

6. Capitulations are abolished. Convention is annexed dealing with the future regime of foreigners. The Convention is divided into four chapters.

Chapter 1, deals with the conditions under which subjects of contracting powers shall have access to and reside in Turkey, conditions similar to those prevailing in European countries generally. No special privilege is claimed for allied subjects.

Chapter 2 deals with fiscal matters. The object is to assure to the subjects of the contracting Powers the same treatment as that extended to Turkish subjects. There is no special demand for the allied subjects other than exemption from compulsory loans.

Chapter 3 (Judicial matters) says down general principles designed to secure or the Allied subjects protection in Turkish Courts which are to have jurisdiction over them in all matters except in those of personal statues which will be referred to the National Courts of the parties unless the parties themselves wish to take them before the Turkish Courts.

Chapter 4, deals with the Allied religious scolastic and charitable Institutions. There shall be no interference with the free working of the existing establishments though there is a provision for reserving the right to make special arrangements with the Turkish Government regarding the creation of new establishments. These institutions shall be subject to Turkish law on the understanding that the special character of the institutions shall not be thereby impaired.

JUDICIAL SAFEGUARDS.

Annexed to the conventions is the draft declaration which the Turkish Government is asked to issue in the form of a unilateral act, the object of which is to provide special safeguards for the person and property of the subjects of the contracting Powers in Turkey for the transitional period of 5 years during which, it is hoped, Turkey will be able to reorganise the legislative system and judicial administration sufficiently to make any special safeguards unnecessary. In the draft declaration devised with the object of completely protesting the principle of Turkish independence even during the transitional period, it is proposed to incorporate in the Turkish judiciary *consellers legistes* selected by a board appointed by the Turkish Government itself and consisting of two high officials of the Turkish Government and three judges of the permanent Court of International Justice. The *Consellers Legistes* would be attached to the Courts of Constantinople. Smyrna, Samsoun, and Adana as well as to the Courts of appeal and to the Court of Cessation. They sit on the bench with the Turkish judges in cases concerning allied subjects, the presence of at least one *Conseilled Legiste* being required in the lower courts and a majority in any court judging a case in the last resort. The Draft Declaration also provides that warrants for arrest or domiciliary visits in the case of allied subjects shall not be issued in places of residence of *Conseillers Legiste* without being countersigned by one of them and that allied subjects arrested elsewhere shall have a right to be produced within 48 hours before one of the *Counseillers Legiste* in the nearest place where they reside. The declaration further provides that the Turkish Government shall set up an advisory committee composed of Turkish officials and *Conseillers Legiste* attached to the courts of appeal and cessation to elaborate reforms with a view to bring the legislation of judicial organisation and the prison system of Turkey into conformity with modern conditions

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

7. Minorities (a) Full protection of life, liberty and freedom of worship for all inhabitants of Turkey without distinctions of language race or religion. Enjoyment by non-Moslem Turkish nationals of the same civil and political rights as Moslems. Equality before law of all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of religion, Freedom for all non-Moslem minorities to use their own language in private intercourse or commerce as well as regards religion, press and public meetings. Turkish nationals speaking language other than Turkish to use their language orally in courts. Non-Moslems minorities to possess same rights as other Turkish nationals to found and maintain charitable, religious or social institutions and schools and to be given special facilities as regards public instructions in towns and districts where such minorities reside in considerable number. Turkey to take with regard to Non-Moslem minorities all measures permitting them to regulate family or personal questions according to their usages, such measures to be elaborated later by special commissions composed in equal numbers of representatives of the interested minorities with one arbiter chosen from the European jurists by the League of Nations and Turkey in agreement. Protection for all churches, synagogues, cemeteries, etc, and existing pious foundations and religious and charitable establishments belonging to existing non-Moslem minorities in Turkey. Freedom of internal movement and immigration for non-Moslem minorities subject to certain reservations relating to good order.

All the above articles to be regarded by Turkey as fundamental Turkish laws and to be placed under guarantee of the League of Nations by an article similar to the European minority treaties. All actions taken under the auspices of the Allies since the Armistice up to 20th November 1922 for the recovery of women and children and the restitution of property wrongfully seized from non-Moslem minority populations to be validated by the Turkish Government, subject to arbitration in contested cases by representatives of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Reciprocal amnesty declaration to be attached to treaty whereby all inhabitants of Turkey and Greece are pardoned for military and political conduct or assistance given to any other signatory of treaty of its national between 1st August 1914 and 20 November 1922, subject to certain specified exceptions by Turkey as regards Moslems, Amnesty for political acts between 1st August 1914 and 20th November 1922 to be similarly given by Turkey to nationals of new states and Greece; and Turkish Governments to give full amnesty for all crimes and offences committed during the above period in manifest connection with political events of that period

(B) Annexed to the draft treaty is a separate convention between Greece and Turkey providing for exchange of the Greek population of Turkey excepting Constantinople and the Moslem population of Greece exclusive of Western Thrace. This is to take effect in May and to be effected on a compulsory basis. Exchange will be carried out under the control of a mixed commission of Turks, Greeks and three national representatives nominated by the League of Nations. The Commission will also be in charge of the liquidation of all property left behind by persons affected by the changes. The liquidation will be retrospective in order to include the property of Greeks and Moslems who have left Turkey and Greece respectively since September 1912. Another separate Greco-Turkish agreement, independent of the peace treaty, provides for the return of civil Turkish hostages from the occupied territory by Greek authorities and for exchange of prisoners of war

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

8. (A) Taxation of foreigners in Turkey. The Capitulatory regime is terminated. The Allied subjects for receive as regards taxation not less favourable terms than that granted to Turkish subjects. The arrangement is reciprocal and to remain in force for ten years.

(B) The future commercial regime is determined by the commercial treaty which is to form part of the peace settlement. Turkey and the Allies agree that subject to the Allied powers concerned giving the most favoured nation treatment to Turkey, the tariff on importation into Turkey for five years will be the Ottoman specific tariff of 1st October 1916 payable in Turkish money. In view of the depreciation Turkish money since 1916 from Lt. 110 to about Lt. 800 to F 100 sterling co-efficients of increase have been applied to this tariff. Existing co-efficients are five for certain articles and twelve for other articles. Articles now subject to co-efficient of five are to remain subject to that co-efficient. The fresh list of articles now subject to co-efficient of twelve has been made subject to co-efficient of eight which approximately corresponds to the depreciation of the Turkish pound and the remainder are to be left subject to the present co-efficient of increase of twelve. These co-efficients to remain in force until the alteration in the value of Turkish pound exceeds 30 per cent., when the co-efficient would be modified accordingly, except that the co-efficient of five would not be reduced below five.

(C) *Navigation*. The most favoured nation treatment or national treatment, whichever most favourable, shall be given to the ships of Allied powers subject to reciprocal treatment. And no discrimination to be exercised against import or export of merchandise on account of the flag of the ship in which goods are carried.

(D) *Industrial policy*. Turkey to take all necessary steps to prevent unfair competition and to adhere to certain international conventions.

(E) Debts. Provision is made for payment of pre-war debts in Turkish currency for Turkish nationals resident in Turkey at the beginning of the war on the one hand and for Allied nationals resident in Allied territory on the other hand in Allied currency at the pre-war rates of exchange of property rights and interests. Provision is made for reciprocal restoration of enemy property in Turkey as fixed by the treaty on the one hand and in the Allied territory on the other hand and for fixing and payment of damage suffered by companies other than Allied companies controlled by Allied nationals in respect of their property in Turkey. These claims are not dealt with in the reparation clauses. This provision will apply to companies registered in Turkey by which almost all concessions in Turkey are held.

(G) A mixed arbitral tribunal to be set up for settlement of disputes between Turkish Nationals and Nationals of an Allied power which may arise under economic clauses.

(H) Contracts' clauses provide for maintenance of certain specified category of pre-war contracts between enemies and for general rule of cancellation of other pre-war contracts between enemies subject to payment of compensation.

In certain cases judgment given during the war by the Turkish courts of decisions regarding matters in respect of which they were not compitent to give any decision on the first August 1914 against a national of an Allied Power or against a company in which Allied interests are preponderant are to be subject to review by a mixed arbitral tribunal of concessions: Allied national companies in which Allied interests are preponderant to be restored to them under the concessions granted before first August 1914. The duration of the concession is to be prolonged by a period equal to the duration of the war and the terms of concession are to be revised so as to accord with the present economic conditions if possible by an agreement between the concessionaires and the Turkish Government and in default the arbitration agreements made between the Ottoman Government and the Concessionaires since the 20th October 1918 are confirmed. Legislative or other provisions enacted since 1st August 1914 which are prejudicial to the rights of the concessionaires are declared null and void.

(J) Industrial property:—Clauses provide for reciprocal restoration of rights to industrial property in Allied territory subject to licenses granted during the war and among other points, for recognition of the registration and transfer of potents and trade marks during the Allied occupation.

(K) Clauses provide for the creation of a mixed commission for the Straits composed of a Turkish president and three experts chosen from the panel of six to recommend jointly with the Health Committee of the League of Nations and the International Health Office Commission which will during a period of five years replace for sanitary purposes connected with the Straits, the former International Board of health. The clauses further provide for equality of treatment, under sanitary tariff, between foreign and Turkish ships and for liquidation of international commission of outstanding affairs of the board of health and for collaboration between Turkey and other interested powers in sanitary supervision of pilgrims to Hejaz and Jerusalem in conformity with the appropriate international conventions.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

9. Finance:—(A) Distribution of the pre-war Ottoman public debt loans issued by Turkey prior to the Balkan wars 17th October 1912 to be divided between Turkey and the Balkan States in favour of which a Turkish territory was detached after the Balkan war. The Turks' share of the pre-1912 debt together with the debt incurred between 1912 and 1st November 1914 to be divided between Turkey and the States in favour of which territories detached under the present treaty. A portion of the annuities required for the service of various loans for each territory is responsible will bear some proportion to the total debt annuities as revenue of that territory in the financial years of 1910-1911 and 1911-12 bore to the total revenue of Turkey. The capital of the debt may be divided on the above basis subject to the consent of the bond holders. Annuities payable by the Balkan States which acquired Turkish territory under treaties which ended the Balkan wars are payable from the date of those treaties while annuities payable by the States in favour of whom Turkish territory is detached under the present treaty are payable from 1st March, 1920. Arrears of annuities to be spread over 20 years. Provision is made for maintaining and safe-guarding the rights of the Ottoman Debt administration and Turkey's pre-war creditors.

REPARATION CLAUSES.

(B) Reparation as a final settlement of the nationals of the Allied Governments (other than Greece) against the Turkish Government for loss and damage suffered during the war and of the Turkish counter-claims. Turkey to pay a sum of £T 15,000,000 gold equivalent to approximately £14,250,000 at the current rate of exchange. Greece and Turkey mutually renounce any reparation claims. A sum of £T 15,000,000 gold to be paid on with interest at the rate 5 per cent. by means of 37 annuities of £T 900,000 gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds (to be called liquidation bonds) to be issued by the Turkish Government interest of which will be met from the annuities. Bonds will be distributed among those Allied nationals who have suffered damage.

(C) Miscellaneous Allied Governments waive any claim against Turkey for debts due by Turkey to Germany and other enemy Powers which were transferred to the Allies by treaties of peace with the Powers concerned. Sums in gold which were deposited in Berlin and Vienna in connection with the first issue of Turkish currency and were transferred to the Allied Powers by treaties with Germany and Austria to be returned to Turkey by instalments in five years, but will in the meantime be held as guarantee for discharge of Turkeys obligations in respect of reparation. Turkish Gorvenment recognises and will carry out financial clauses in respect of reparations. The Turkish Government recognises and will carry out the financial arrangements made by the Constantinople Government prior to 1st November, 1922.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PROGRESS OF CR. P. C. BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb.

The Assembly made considerable progress to-day in the disposal of amendments to Criminal Procedure Code Bill It appeared that as a result of the Conference of prominent members held last evening and this morning with the Home Member and the representatives of the Legislative Department there was a desire on the part of the members who had given notice of amendments to concentrate their attention to the those important ones. The Government on their part seemed prepared to accept some of the amendments and leave the contentious ones to the verdict of the House.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad created a roar of laughter in the House when he attempted to move an amendment in respect of a section to clause 87 (right of defence) which was not included in the bill and when Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad began to move the amendment Sir Henry Monrieff Smith raised objection. The President asked Mr. Ahmad how he was entitled to move an amendment to a section not included in the bill. Mr. Ahmad, however, proceeded to make his speech but was at once cut short by the President asking him to answer the question put to him.

Mr. Kabiruddin:—"Sir, the answer is in the negative." (roars of laughter.)

President:—"The objection by Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith is upheld."

The Assembly then accepted the amendment of Mr. Aghihotri for compounding of offence under section 403 of the Penal Code (dishonest misappropriation of property). Discussion then centred round another amendment of the same member which was for compounding with the permission of the Court of the offence of criminal breach of trust by the owner of the property in respect of which the offence was committed. This was rejected after some discussion.

Dr. Gour moved an amendment to the proposed section 386 relating to levy of fine. By this section Government wanted to empower the court to issue a warrant to the collector authorising him to realise the amount by execution according to civil procedure against the moveable or immoveable property or both of the defaulter. Dr. Gour on the other hand urged that the fine should be recovered out of the moveable property only.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned in order to enable the members to be present at the garden party at Viceregal Lodge. The further consideration of Dr. Gour's amendment will be taken up on the next official day.

To-morrow the Assembly will discuss the question of State versus Company Management of Railways.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Discussion then centred round another amendment moved by the Commerce Member. It aimed at addition of a new clause as follows:—"If a workman before expiry of three days from the time at which service of notice has been effected, voluntarily leaves the vicinity of the place in which he was employed, his right to compensation shall be suspended until he returns and offers himself for such examination."

The amendment, after meeting some opposition, was carried by a majority of 15 votes.

On the motion of Mr. Innes an amendment was carried providing a new clause to the section relating to medical examination.

Mr. Joshi then moved for deletion of the following clause in section eleven:—Where an injured workman has refused to be attended by a qualified medical practitioner whose services have been offered to him by the employer free of charge or having accepted such offer has deliberately disregarded the instructions of such medical practitioner, then if it is thereafter proved that the workman has not been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner and that such refusal, failure or disregard was unreasonable in the circumstances of the case and that the injury has been aggravated thereby, the injury and resulting disablement shall be deemed to be of the same nature and duration as they might reasonably have been expected to be if the workman had been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner and compensation if any shall be payable accordingly.

The amendment for deletion was lost.

All the amendments to the Bill having been disposed of, Mr. Innes moved the third reading which was passed.

ALLIED BAD MANNERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

themselves as real wreckers of the peace for which all yearned."

LOYALTY TO ALLIES.

Curzon said that when he left Lausanne, he felt convinced that as soon as they realised what they had done the Turks themselves would be the first to recognise the extent of their error and the weight of responsibility which they had deliberately elected to assume; and that before twenty four hours had passed reaction would assume definite proportions.

At the cabinet meeting he told his colleagues that this conference had succeeded and not failed, that he had come back not with defeat but with victory and that the treaty far from being torn up would be signed. He added that the tactics on which this result would turn out to have been accomplished were those not of palsied surrender but of firmness mixed with maximum of conciliation and insistence on terms which, while honourable to Turkey, would not be dishonourable to the Allies. His efforts had been not for British interests alone but for Allied unity and for the cause of genuine peace. Curzon added, "At a moment when I had every excuse for complaining that Allied unity had been endangered by the action of outside parties, I declined to swerve one inch from the position which I had taken up before I went to Lausanne, and to which the British Delegation had adhered unflinchingly for eleven weary and anxious weeks; namely, that it was only by absolute and unbroken solidarity between Great Britain, France and Italy that peace could be won and the Treaty secured. When others were heard to talk about release from these obligations and the conclusion of a separate Treaty or separate peace, I rejected overtures that were more than once made to me in this direction and I preferred to fall with my Allies while helping to fight their cause rather than to win a selfish victory on the field of self-interest of exclusively national advantage.—(B. O. W.)

TURKISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

There has been a complete volte face in the attitude of the press here towards Britain. The newspapers now throw the entire blame on the French for the Lausanne rupture and declare that peace was practically concluded with Britain.

One paper says: "We have no quarrel with Britain. The French have deceived us. Their protestations were those of friendship; nevertheless, they now seek to impose financial conditions which would reduce us to servitude."

The press apparently regards the stipulation regarding public debt and future concessions as one of the chief causes of the rupture. All manifestely hope that Britain will leave her allies in the lurch.

An American information from Angora is that the extremists there are getting the upper hand and this is believed to explain Ismet's desire to visit Angora before finally signing the Treaty.—Reuter.

CURZON'S DETERMINATION.

HIS WIRE TO ISMET PASHA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

London.—It is understood that in no circumstances will Lord Curzon return to Lausanne except for the sole purpose of signing the Treaty and except on the Turkish guarantee not to start further negotiations again.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Lausanne says that Lord Curzon has telegraphed to Ismet Pasha demanding to know the exact conditions on which he is prepared to sign the Treaty.—Reuter.

ISMET LEAVES FOR ANGORA

RUPTURE NOT NOTIFIED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Lausanne.—Prior to his departure, Ismet Pasha stated that he had not been notified of any rupture in the Conference and he did not consider any rupture to have occurred. He would return to Lausanne in three weeks.—Reuter.

TRUTH RE. CAPITULATIONS.

BOMPARD ACCEPTS ISMET'S FORMULA

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Constantinople.—Papers dispute the Paris report that Ismet Pasha accepted the capitulations clause and say that it was Bompard who accepted Ismet Pasha's formula.

FRESH PROPOSALS FROM ISMET INVITED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

PARIS.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the British Government has informed the French Government that it is ready to give serious and courteous treatment to any definite proposals by Ismet Pasha; but it seems that Britain will not agree to the Paris suggestion to omit economic clauses from the Treaty and apparently refuses to resume conversations until the Turks have given tangible proof of their good will.

M. Poincare immediately decided to associate himself with the British decision. Subsequently, he telegraphed to Ismet Pasha inviting him to state the final terms which the latter is prepared to sign. It is reported that the Turkish Legation to-day is less conciliatory and it is not impossible, therefore, hat Ismet Pasha will proceed to Angora to consult his Government.

TURKS PROPOSE SEPARATE PEACE WITH BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Reuter learns from a French source that Quai d'orsay have informed the Foreign Office that the Turkish Delegation at Lausanne advised its acceptance of the terms rejected on Sunday and the French Government recommends a settlement before Ismet Pasha leaves Lausanne to-morrow. The same source confirms the report that the Turks proposed a separate peace with Britain before Lord Curzon left Lausanne.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS TO VACATE SMYRNA HARBOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A representative of the Angora Government has issued a proclamation that all Foreign war-ships above thousand tons will no longer be allowed to remain in Smyrna harbour and are required to leave by the midnight of 7th February. The Allied Admirals discussed the subject this morning. Admiral Nicholson aboard the cruiser "Curacoa" has been ordered to Smyrna. The Allied High Commissioners here have protested to Angora. The reason for the measure is obscure.

It is believed that preparations will be made for any eventualities.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF BREAKDOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

It is strongly believed in diplomatic circles here that one of the causes that contributed to the Lausanne breakdown is not only rivalry between Ismet Pasha and pro-Bolshevik Riza Nur but also distrust and jealousy between the new Turkish leaders who do not know Europe at all and the Turkish diplomats who are thoroughly European.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

London Foreign Exchnges made good recovery to-day owing to developments at Lausanne. French francs were 72/05; Belgians 82/10; lire 96¼; marks 172-177 thousand; and sterling on New York 4/68 and three eighths.

The Stock Exchange was cheerful and shewed general improvement.

UNEMPLOYED STATISTICS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

There were 1109 thousand unemployed in Britain on January 29th this being 29,000 less than in the preceding week and 413,000 less than in January 1922—Reuter.

BURMA HIGH COURT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. H. O. C. Beasley as a puisne Judge of the Burma High Court in succession to Justice Maung Kin.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

COUNCIL EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN MR. WINTOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In view of Sir William Joynson-Hicks' Report, the Council of the Empire Exhibition has unanimously passed a resolution expressing its unabated confidence in Mr. Wintour, the General Manager and dissenting from the strictures upon him contained in the report.

The "Morning Post" states that the enquiries among the Dominion High Comunissioners show strong disposition to accept Sir William Joynson-Hicks' report as the foundation of an efficient scheme for readjustment, although none of them is prepared to admit that the proposed reforms fully meet the demands. Criticism is levelled against the proposal that there should be only one representative of the Dominions instead of at least two on the new executive committee of five in view of the fact that 75 per cent of the cash contributions to the initial cost of the exhibition will be provided by the Dominions. A meeting will probably be held in this connection.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Duke of Devonshire has appointed a committee including the Dominion High Commissioners to enquire into the affairs of the Imperial Institute and to make recommendations on them.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Committee that has been appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Imperial Institute under the chairmanship of the Hon. Ormsby-Gore further includes Lord Islington, Sirs Owen Philipps, Shirley Benn, James Stevenson and Herbert Smith. The terms of reference show that the committee has been appointed in view of the withdrawal of overseas contributions and consequent financial difficulties.—Reuter.

TOWARDS DISARMAMENT IN ITALY

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Rome.—The Chamber has ratified the Washington Naval Agreement and other Washington treaties.—Reuter.

Terrible Motor Crash—Several People Injured.

"The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast."

"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

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PATHAN TERRORISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Pathan terrorism in Bombay is growing by leaps and bounds day after day and no one is safe to pass or cross any by-lane or cross-lane situated even in thickly populated highways and streets like Girgaum Back Road or Kandewadi even at so early a time as 8 p.m. and nuless some effective steps are taken by the Municipality, Police and Government to check this evil, no one need be surprised if these badmashis one day get bold enough to commit dacoity in broad daylight notwithstanding the presence of police or people.

I am an inhabitant of Bandra and a railway clerk. Last evening I happend to go to Bombay to give a note from a friend to one of my acquaintances living in Keshavji Naik's chawl near Maruti's temple in Kandewadi. About 8 p.m. when I was coming out of Sadashiv lane, two pathans, one a middle-aged man and another a well-built young man, pounced upon me, the former holding me fast by his hands around me and threatening and giving me severe pushes in the back, and the other catching hold of my throat and pressing it to suffocation with one arm and thrusting his second arm into my pocket and taking off a purse and other articles from it. I was so much taken aback by the sudden assault and the severe pushes and the threatening I was being given that I was as it were dumb-founded and could not utter a syllable as the young badmash after ransacking my pocket and taking all it contained showed me a knife and a poker and threatened my life if I dared utter a word there or tell any one or the police about it thereafter and pushe d me away saying "chale jav, abi bolega or kisku bolega to mardalega."

he corner where this happened was rather dark as it appears to be a place for nuisance but there are big chawls on both the sides from which the room lamps throw their dim lights flickering all around and a cry would collect the residents in no time. That the burmashis could dare to assault a man in such a place and near a thickly populated street like Kandewadi at 8 p.m. was in itself a devilish act of bravado. But, the pushes, threatening and the show of weapons unnerved me so much that for the life of me I could not cry out and I walked away to Grant Road station without looking right or left their threat of "chale jav" ringing in my ears and feeling in my giddy head that the badmashes were following me and would kill me out-right if I dared to utter a syllable.

I find I have lost ten one rupee notes, one rupee in copper coins, a purse and my provident Fund a/c memo. My Railway Pass is torn and my shirt is also torn at the collar. Happily I had nothing else on my body and I was let go bodily uninjured for which I thank my stars.

Sir, I feel deeply, very deeply that we Hindoos are so much emasculated by the operations of the Arms Act that we have forgotten to defend ourselves, our kith and kin and property and have been meekly submitting to such terrorism of the badmash element in Bombay. Cannot these budmashes be driven away by the police from the city or people taught the use of arms for self-defence at least?—Yours, etc.

R. N. KHER

Bandra, Rangari's Chawl, Feb. 6.

TURKEY AND CAPITULATIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

eventually Poland has assumed the control of this province. So far as can ascertain, not a word has ever been uttered by the Allies protesting against this usurpation. Some people thank the termination of the "Supreme Council" has in some way interfered with Allied procedure, but this is not the case. The Council of Ambassadors has replaced the Supreme Council, and is appacently immortal. It has sufficient vitality to come down heavily on Lithuania for invading Memel. It can, however, play possum when Poland is doing its bit.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A correspondent "J.H.L." writes me "It is astounding that your friends the Turks cannot see that their one friend is Russia. Russia by her sheer inertia is frustrating fifty per cent of the crushing control of the world by the Entente. Yet Turkey is playing fast and loose with Russia. Is there some secret arrangement of the rich and the official classes of Turkey to annul Russian influence?" My reply to my esteemed correspondent is that I do not know; and that, in the nature of things, a "secret arrangement" cannot be known. Adopting my usual method in such obscure matters, I ask "What is the price of such an arrangement. What do the conservative Turks get by the deal?" I see no evidence of any friendliness in the Conference towards Turks of any sort. England's smile is reserved for Tewfik, the ex-Sultan, and other agents of a possible counter-revolution; and at present these are luckily deprived of any control over events. My correspondent has no cause to worry over Turkey's rulers, and I hardly think he has any cause to be anxious about Russia, which seems singularly capable of looking after itself.

THE EGYPTIAN O'HARA.

I will not need to remind anyone of the "loathly sneer" which greeted "the blood stained rule of the Turk" in wartime discussion. I hardly like to call discussions; they resembled too much O'Hara's little difference of opinion with his friends. O'Hara was on one side, and four hundred friends and neighbours on the other side, I personally favoured the b—s. Turk; my four hundred friends cursed him. And you should have heard their tremulous voices, as they praised the coming of the rule of the Prince of Peace. It almost reduced even me to tears. And now perpend. Lord Allenby has issued a proclamation dealing with recent attacks on British subjects in Egypt. It winds up thus: "Any one *intimidating possible witnesses* shall be liable to the *death penalty*." I am sure Lord Allenby would have made a lovely Old Turk,—of the "bowstring" variety, hitherto found only in novels and war correspondent memoirs.

THE EVILS OF CAPITULATIONS.

The general public professes inability to comprehend the vehement objections of New Turkey to the restoration of "The Capitulations." Lord Curzon tried to prove that word "capitulations" only means "arranged in chapters,"— as if the word were the head and front of the offensiveness. The national delegates have, however, made it clear that their objection to the capitulations is based upon the provisions and implications thereof. The Press Bureau of the Delegation, in a clearly written brochure on the subject, shows that these old concessions to foreign powers, their colonies and traders in the Turkish territories, are in discord with the methods and interests of to-day. It is bold enough to declare that Europe itself will indignantly reject the proposal to restore a system which has caused so much wrong to the Turkish people. "Day by day the civilised nations are increasingly inspired by the sentiment of human solidarity, and see the hope of Humanity in an increasing respect for international equity." "Capitulations," says the pamphlet, "are in the main restrictions exercised over the sovereignty of a State, in discord with the general rules of public law. They put foreigners and their property outside the control of the laws of the country either wholly or partially. They draw their origin from the *personality* of laws, a system nearly everywhere operative in the middle ages. The development of international relations having increased the number of foreigners in every country, and the juridical development of the State having gradually led to the extension of its authority over all goods and persons found within its territories, the system of personality has everywhere in Europe yielded to that of *territoriality*. On the contrary, one seeks to force on Turkey a perpetuation of the ancient state of affairs. By virtue of the capitulations, and their harmful extension, the subjects of foreign States in Turkey were, wholly or partially, withdrawn from the effects of territorial sovereignty. In some cases they were subject to the jurisdiction of their respective consulates; while, in questions admittedly within the province of the Ottoman authorities, they were assisted (except in real estate cases) by their consular authorities. In fiscal matters, they claimed an almost total exemption from all direct taxation, ontside of the land-tax. The fixing of the customs dtuies was subjected to the assent of foreign powers. So, in civil suits, the simple refusal of a consular delegate to sign a judgment would paralyse the action of justice, and make it impossible for an Ottoman plaintiff to secure his rights. Even in criminal cases, foreign delinquents enjoyed a complete immunity, to the great detriment of justice, through the difficulties created by the Capitulations; either during the stage of charge and examination, or that of sentence and execution thereof. Numbers of cases are attested by foreign witnesses, in which the Turkish police has had to suspend charges against thieves and other malefactors from the moment there took refuge in the houses of foreigners, in order to await the arrival of the dragoman. This lapse of time permitted the criminals to gain a place of safety, either by way of the roofs, or by secret doorways."

It is not surprising to find New Turkey resolved to resist to the death any reinstallation of these humiliating and destructive privileges, which were abrogated during the course of the Great War. As the greater number were unilateral concessions, there is no doubt of the legitimate right of the nation to terminate them.

"A BLUNDER OF MAHATMA GANDHI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your leaderette on the above subject. My views to-day are unchanged. Twelve months ago, I opposed Mahatma Gandhi's decision for suspension of Civil Disobedience at Bardoli, and I said, openly, when Mahatmaji was with us, that it was a great blunder of Mahatmaji. The pivotal points are, whether Bardoli was ready? I think not. Whether the Chauri Chaura incident was a criterion or a barometer? Neither, please. For N. C. O.s were not the prime movers of the whole affray; and such irruptions are bound to occur in a country, as vast as India, and with a bureaucracy so foreign and apathetic. If Bardoli was ready then Mahatmaji should have ignored the Chauri Chaura incident. If Bardoli was not ready, then Mahatmaji might have accepted Lord Reading's offer of a Conference. As facts stand Mahatmaji neither had the Conference, nor Civil Disobedience at Bardoli, and thus lost a golden opportunity for a settlement with the Government or of a fine fight with the Government. This I have regarded as Mahatma's blunder. You know, how Mahatma's suspension of Civil Disobedience caused a wide spread disappointment and depression in the country; and it is no wonder, that the Civil Disobedience Committee that went round the country six months after Mahatmaji's incarceration might have found the people unprepared for Civil Disobedience. That was no fault of the people. Their enthusiasm reached its zenith in January 1922; it was damped by the Bardoli Resolution of twelve months back.

All along I was thinking and speaking of a Fighting Programme, fighting with the Bureaucracy with non-violent non-co-operation, as taught by Bhagwan Budha,. In Ju e last I suggested to the All-India Congress Committee to contest the elections to secure a majority in the Councils, and to refuse to take oath of allegiance, until the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were righted and our demand for Swaraj was met by the Bureaucracy. At Gaya, I put it to some of the Leaders, that I was not keen on contesting the elections. I thought the country required a fighting programme and as such let the Congress take up the question of Buddha Gaya Temple or of non-payment of taxes or of any other form of Civil Disobedience. My views are thus unchanged, Councils or Corporations can have no charm for a Swarai. I want Swaraj and Freedom for India, and to attain it is my aim and effort. To day, I am standing for an Understanding, for, Brother, Unity is Strength. With God's blessings.—Yours, etc.,

SATYA DEVA.

Bombay Feb. 6.

RETRENCHMENT IN B. N. R. RY.

PROTEST BY INDIAN LABOUR UNION.

The Organising Secretary, B. N. R. I. Labour Union, Adra Branch, sends the following under date 3rd February:—

Under the auspices of the Adra Branch Union of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, a huge mass meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Wali Mahomed at 6 p.m. on the 1st February to consider the present grave situation arising out of the dismissal of a large number of employees under the plea of retrenchment. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Adra Branch Union views with feelings of surprise and concern the statement by the Head of the B. N. Ry. Administration for the first time in his communication to the Central Council that the justification for reducing staff and curtailing expenditure was a matter which must rest with the Administration, and on which the Agent could not admit any interference on the part of the labour Union. This Meeting vehemently protests against such an attitude and is emphatically of opinion, that in a matter affecting the vital interests of the employees, that the Labour Union is a body which is at least equally interested as the Railway Administration.

That in view of the unfortunate and ill-advised reply of the Agent refusing to receive a deputation of the representatives of the Union, the meeting calls upon the Central Council of the B. N. Rly. Indian Labour Union to move the Government of India and members of the Legislative Assembly and get a Committee appointed to go carefully into the matter of retrenchment, and this meeting further requests the said Committee to take such other steps as the exigencies of the situation demands.

A mass meeting of the Indian employees of the Bhojudih Branch, B. N. Railway, held under the presidentship of Barrister V. V. Giri on February 3rd, passed the same resolutions.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

ANNUAL SESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb 6.

In a few days the Legislative Assembly will be asked to give its verdict on two most important questions which have been agitating the public mind for the last few years. They relate to the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and the future management of railways. These two subjects have been engaging the attention of party and non-party meetings of the members of the legislature at the Raisina Hostel; and so far the opinion on the question of State versus Company management of railways appears to be more pronounced than that on the Fiscal Commission. The non-official attendance being very poor at the moment it is difficult to prophesy as to which way the voting will decide the questions. But judged by the present and immediately prospective strength it is possible to hazard the statement that there is a narrow chance of a verdict being obtained in favour of the state management of railways. I wish I could say the same in regard to the Fiscal Commission Report. The opinion on this matter has been somewhat divided among the members of the Assembly; and at the last Sunday's meeting at the Raisina which was rather poorly attended there was an evidence of the conflicting views although the majority portion of the gathering appeared to favour the minority recommendations that is protection. Unless the members in the country hurry up to their places in the Assembly there is every ground for the fear that in these two matters the country will stand to lose.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

Delhi to-day is presenting a very busy appearance. The Rolls Royce cars and other hugg automobiles containing bejewelled princes and ruling chiefs are running through the civil lines. These princes, forty in number, have come for the annual session of their Chamber. The session was opened by His Excellency Lord Reading who has just returned from his tour of the principal states in Northern India including Rampur. What the Viceroy said in his opening address is not known up to the time of wiring and what happened after the address is, also, not known for the proceedings of the Chamber of Princes are not as usual open to the Press. The session will last for four or five days and probably some important subjects will be discussed including the Fiscal Commission Report. The session coming so soon after the drama of the Princes Protection Act has an interest all its own. As the meetings are held within *purdah* it is somewhat difficult to know what is transpiring in the chamber.

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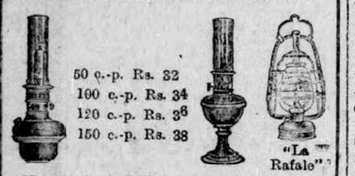

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THE COUNCIL PARTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent issue you attempted to drive a wedge, as it were, between Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das and his Maharashtra comrades; you endeavoured to make out a fundamental difference in their respective views. I admit there has been a free use—and rather abuse—of terminology, leading to utter confusion of thought; and the anti-Council papers have contributed a great deal towards this confusion, by means of misrepresentations, distortions and other acts of omission and commission—with the result that to an indifferant news-paper reader the Council party presents a pandemonium of garrulous wranglers. There is practically no differance with regard to the object in entering the councils or capturing the electorates; and even with regard to the methods suggested there is no real differance, though there seems to be something on the surface. Let me explain this.

There are three different groups that constitute the Council party—the Responsive Co-operationists, the Obstructionists and the Sinn Feinists, represented, respectively, by the Maharashtra politicians, Messrs. C. R. Das and Nehru, and Mr. S. Shrinivasa Aiyangar of Madras. The Responsive Co-operationists want to capture the electorates, enter the Councils and carry on there a regular guerilla warfare changing the tactics according to the exigencies of the situation; the Obstructionists want to obstruct all measures brought by Government, good, bad and indifferent with a view to wreck the Councils; and the Sinn Feinists desire to capture the majority of the seats on the Councils and not to enter the Councils. Let us see what these seemingly different views and methods will be in actual working.

What is "Responsive Co-operation?" The illustrious author of this policy, Lokamanya Tilak, made it very clear in the course of a speech just after the Amritsar Congress. He said he would cooperate with the bureaucracy in the interests of the country, if the bureaucracy was prepared to cooperate. In this connection, it must be remembered that with him Co-operation or Non-Cooperation was only a method suited to the occassion, and on matters of principle; and that he always tackled the root-causes of the present troubles in the country: those who have studied his life and activities know that he was always at logger-heads with the bureaucracy on matters of fundamental importance. His one concern was to alter the basic principles of the present Government; details of every day administration and piece-meal and ineffective reforms, which did not change the main features of the administration, never troubled him. What he meant by "responsive Co-operation was not what the Liberals are at present doing in the Councils, but a regular struggle, a series of skirmishes, with the authorities. He said, in the speech referred to above, that he would not cooperate with the Government if the finances were not equitably distributed between the Reserved and Transferred Departments. This was the Lokamanya's policy, and I believe Mr. Kelkar means the same thing.

It seems to me that Mr. Das and Pandit Nehru want the same thing. Far-sighted statesman that he was, the Lokamanya enunciated a policy which could be modified in any way. In fact, it includes co-operation, pure and simple,—like that of the Liberals—"responsive non-co-operation" or "non-co-operation within the Councils," obstruction and dead-locks. The first thing has become ante-diluvian; nobody wants it; even Mrs. Besant is trying to invent a new method; and the Liberals are verily tired of it, though they have not yet found a way out of the impasse. The last three methods are the same. Mr. C. R. Das says that the first thing he will do after entering the Councils is to move a resolution on Swaraj, and that, if the Government abide by it, it will mean the beginning of Swaraj; if not, he would obstruct. It is not that he believes that Government will accept and abide by it; only he wants to give them a chance—the last chance—to mend matters. Is there any real difference between this and "responsive co-operation?" What objection, on principle, can the Responsive Co-operationists have to Mr. Das's proposal? Absolutely none. It is, therefore, ridiculous in the extreme to say that Mr. Das and Mr. Kelkar are not pursuing the same policy.

The Sinn-Feinist method suggested by Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar is very simple in theory. In practice it cannot be feasible in the absence of discipline and unity. For aught I know of Mr. Aiyangar's views, he is not opposed to Mr. Das's policy, on principle. His supreme concern at the Gaya Congress was to avert a split and so he suggested a "compromise"—a misnomer it is—that the seats should be captured and none should enter the councils. If this so-called compromise had been accepted by Mr. C. Rajagopalachar and his party of Do-nothings, the boycott of councils can be carried out more effectively. He did not accept it because he considers it to be impracticable and involving waste of energy which he wants to conserve for spinning and weaving.

I want to draw your attention, dear Editor, to the fact that the orthodox non-coöperators—whom I prefer to call non-violent Nonactionists—are as much divided among themselves as, if not more than, the Council party. One section says that Khaddar will bring Swaraj; another section believes that non-violence will fetch it; and third section declares that removal of untouchability is Swaraj. In the face of these facts you are hardly fair when you attempt to break the Council party by means of misrepresentation.—Yours, etc.

S. AIRAVATHAM.

Bombay Feb. 5.

Forty-nine companies with the aggregate capital of Rs. 366 lakhs were registered in India in 1922 compared with 58 companies with the capital of Rs. 358 lakhs in December 1921. Twenty-six companies with the capital of 1154 lakhs of rupees went into liquidation or were finally dissolved.

BRITAIN, GREECE AND TURKEY.

VIEWS OF A BRITISH GENERAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the past forty years Gladstone, Bryce, Cecil and Co., have been carrying on an anti-Turkish and pro-Greek and pro-Armenian propaganda in the West; and their adherents in India have been stirring up the members for the last four years in this country "The Chronicle" has been persistently and consistently refuting all anti-Turkish tales; and to-day we find Major-General Sir Herbert Mullaly expressing himself with a refreshing candour in the December number of the "Nineteenth Century, "from which the following are some pertinent abstracts and extracts:—

(1) "The Orthodox Church, since the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II, had always held *a recognised and even privileged position* in Turkey."

(2) "The Commerce was mainly in Greek hands"

(3) "Even the Turkish Navy was largely manned by Greeks."

(4) "All Branches of the administration were largely filled and even controlled by the Phanariote Greeks, some of whom rose to positions of great wealth and responsibility."

These were the relations between the Turks and the Greeks till the French Revolution, which turned the minds of the Greeks. They formed secret societies; and since then began the feuds between them, i.e. between Greece and Turkey.

(5) As regards Britain and Turkey, the General makes these pertinent statements. It was Gladstone, who reversed the traditional pro-Turkish policy of British Statesmen since the days of Pitt!

(6) It was Gladstone and Co., that aroused "an ignorant and fanatical hatred of the Turks amongst the English people!"

(7) The British abandoned the Turks! And as a natural sequence they made friends with the Germans.

(8) "British politicians deliberately concluded agreements whereby Russia was to obtain possession of Constantinople, the Straits and Armenia; whilst Great Britain, France and Italy were each to have their share in the spoils". Is this strict neutrality, please. Or is it the honest application of the oft declared policy of non-annexation and self-determination?

(9) For the World Peace, says the General, Europe must follow Christ faithfully!

(10) And the people of Great Britain, the General implores, "must abandon their foolish, un-Christian-like fanaticism against the Turks, which can only have disastrous effects in its reaction on the whole Moslem World, and upon the progress of mankind and civilization as well!"

This is the sane advice of Major-General Sir Herbert Mullaly, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I., formerly Director of Military operations at the Army Headquarters in India, and for some time Acting Chief of the Staff under Lord Kitchener! Will Britain listen?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I had expected that my friends of the Nationalist Party from "F" ward, who stood for the last Municipal Election or M. Vilji Lakhamsey Napoo who knew all about it, would do me justice by explaining through the Press the reasons why only 392 votes were recorded in my favour though I stood till last, to prevent my position being misunderstood by my friends and supporters. But as they seem to have conveniently forgotten to do so—it is necessary that I should take upon myself the task of explaining my own position.

On the morning of Sunday last, as requested I with my friends Messrs. M. Joshi and Iyer saw Mr. Velji at his bungalow at Matunga. Messrs. Jivraj, Parelkar and Cassimkhan were also present. At the time I clearly informed all those who were present as to how I stood. They also informed me about their position. According to Mr. Veljibhai I had not much chance. On the other hand if I stood independently I was supposed to do harm to the other Nationalist Candidates. After further consideration and consultation with my said friends we all agreed that we should work jointly. Mr. Veljibhai and others promised me that after the Nationalist Candidates were secured they all would transfer their votes to me. Mr. Veljibhai further assured me that he would keep about 80 solid voters in reserve for me.

On the morning of the Election day at about 9-30 a.m. Mr. Parelkar backed out from the compact, wisely or unwisely he alone can say I too was free to back out but I did not do so with the result that I transferred most of my votes in the morning to Messrs. Jivraj and Cassimkhan and got recorded in my favour only such votes as would go elsewhere if not recorded in my favour. Many of my friends when they came to know about this compact went away without voting while some recorded their votes in favour of their friends other than the Nationalist Candidates.

In the after-noon it became known that Mr. Cassimkhan had hardly been able to get any appreciable number of votes of his own recorded in favour of himself and Mr. Jivraj and that it was not likely that he would get many. At the time I requested Messrs. Veljibhai. Jivraj and Cassimkhan to give me an opportunity of contending with the last would be successful candidates by getting all their votes recorded in my favour, but nothing of the sort was done with the result that Mr. Cassimkhan failed and I got only 390 votes recorded in my favour. It is clear from the above that if all the members had been unreservedly frank, the result would not have been as disappointing as it has been.

I however, cannot finish this letter without expressing my sincere gratitude to all my friends in general and Messrs. Anant K. Iyer and Yeswant Eaitunde and other friends of Amarchand's Wadi at Parel in particular.—Yours, etc.

J. P. JOSHI.

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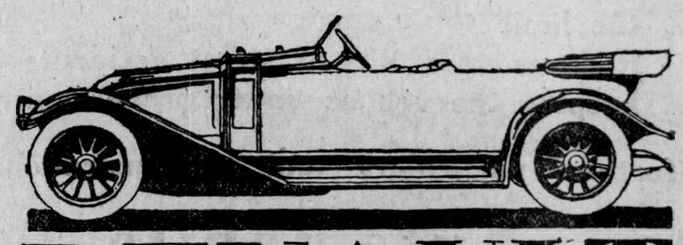

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WHAT CAUSED TRAMWAY STRIKE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The very fact that I have been working in the interest of the ex-tramwaymen, since the strike was called off, in the first week of November 1922, is known to the Tramway officials though not to the shareholders and the Directors of the Tramway Company. Now, the main question is, as to who caused the strike. Whether the members of the "Tramwaymen's Union" went on a lightning strike, or the counter-movement which was the main cause of discontent amongst the aggrieved Traffic Staff, 'caused' strike, for which these responsible deserve being reprimanded. It was in the first week of July 1922, that I had obtained the permission of the Traffic Manager to start a "self-help union" for employees of the Traffic Dept. and of the non-clerical establishment and on the understanding that the office-bearers should be selected from Controllers, Inspectors, Regulators, Starters, Conductors and Drivers. And there is a reference in the "Caronicle" of 25th July 1922 to that effect. I was also favoured with the list of payment of salary to both conductors and drivers on the 20th of July 1922, by Mr. Lucas himself, when I pointed out the discrepancies, and injustice done to the 3rd year and 6th year, drivers and conductors, as the increment given to them, was very unsatisfactory. Mr. Lucas, was specially requested to bring these facts to the notice of the Board of Directors and mend matters, in order to prevent strike. Even in his reply to my letter dated 6th October 1922 he was again requested to follow my suggestion and get the sanction of the Directors, in order to expedite the settlement of the Tramway Strike. But he did nothing in the matter.—Yours, etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKARNY.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

The concluding match in the final of the first round of Madras Gymkhana foot ball tournament was played last evening on the Island between "A" team of Anglo-Indian Sports Club and Madras Trades Football Club? The Sports Club which was stronger scored four goals, Lewin and Mullen being responsible for two each and was left winner by four goals to nil. Trades Football Club played well and were particularly unfortunate in not turning to advantage a penalty kick that was awarded to them.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the machinery required for the cold storage at Crawford Market was offered to be delivered at the site and installed at a cost of Rs. 25,952 by the agents of the manufacturers in Bombay. The Commissioner asked the work be given to the agents and that invitation of tenders by advertisements be dispensed with.

The Committee approved of the course suggested.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association stating that the Municipality was formerly levying a wheel tax of Rs. 63 per annum in respect of one Victoria and two horses, and it was increased to Rs. 82 from 1922, the Association sent a memorial that unless the increased rates of fares were sanctioned by Government the increased tax should not be levied, and the rates came into effect from 1923: now that the tax has increased to Rs. 88 the Association protested that it would have a "detrimental effect on trade" and asked that the tax should be kept at the old figure.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation recommending that the applicants be informed that the Corporation saw no reason to interfere in the matter.

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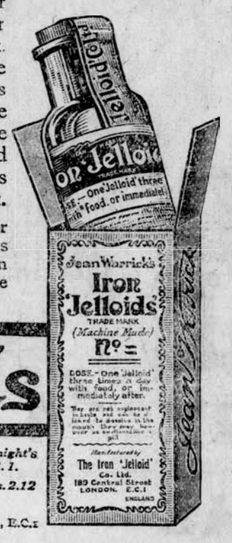

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MUSTAFA KEMAL

AS HOST AND STATESMAN.

TURKEY'S GREATEST MAN.

The greatest man in Turkey to-day is without doubt Mustapha Kamal Pasha. No one who has not lived it can quite realise what has been the life of the Angora Government during these long years, and that it is to the "Pasha" that the whole flock still turn for inspiration and courage to go on. Had he ever relaxed his belief either in his goal or his capicity to achieve it, all would have been lost.

It has been my priviledge writes the special correspondent at Angora of the "Morning Post" to see and talk to him; to meet him at the Grand National Assembly, to follow him into the privacy of his home, to hear him explain his creation, xepress his ideas about Turkey, his hopes, his fears, his anxiety, his ideas in general—and at the most interesting moment of all, the moment when the New Turkey, created by him, begins her existence as a free and independent nation.

COMPLEX PERSONALITY.

To understand and analyse the character and political achivement of this man is no eacy task. For, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, being an Oriental, the contradictions and complexities of his nature are doubled for a Westerner, and, like all great men who know their own value and therefore are above vanity, he nevertheless takes himself too much for granted to wish to assist in his own dissection.

When I first met the Pasha, seated at the desk of his presidential bureau at the Grand National Assembly, busily receiving Ministers and deputies, he was wearing a big sable kalpak well pushed over his forehead, smoking cigarette after cigarette, and waiting for the right moment to sum up the situation quietly and give a reply so final that there could be no possibility of reply or discussion. This is one of his great forces in dealing with affairs. He graciously sent for coffee and asked for news of England. Fethy Bey, who was present, then recalled to the Pasha the special points of London he had particularly noticed, including his dinner at a Ladies' club.

The Pasha's face is weather-beaten and his eyes have the piercing hard stare which remind one that in spite of his kind courtesy, it is better to say quickly what you have to say and go. Stern, businesslike, energetic, with a beautifully modulated voice, however, his sentences in French are well chosen. In Turkish he is an orator. Here, then, is the face and expression of the Conqueror, but the voice is the voice of a cultured man of the world, not a soldier.

The next morning the Pasha sent his car (a present from the people of Smyrna) to fetch me to his villa, which is situated about 20 minutes from Angora at Tchan-Kaya. Dotted about the hill of Tchan-Kaya is the Pasha's special guard. The first person to greet one at the Pasha's house is a friendly brown retriever. Then comes Mohmoud Bey, the Pasha's aide-de-camp, who is always anxious to do his best for you, greets you with a smile and takes you straight into the Pasha's home.

KEMAL AT HOME.

The Kiosh in which the Pasha lives is large and simply built. In the entrance hall and ante-room combined, is a white marble fountain, which plays all the time, even in this cold weather,. In a corner is a piano—one of the two I saw at Angora (the other was at the Ottoman Bank) and a big desk and plants and Turkish and Persian carpets complete the furniture of this room. The entrance hall has two doors—one leading to the Pasha's mother's apartments and the other to his own sitting-room.

The Pasha's little sitting-room has naturally nothing but national furniture. His dinner services came from Kutahia; his carpets, his curtains, are all Anatolian, many of them gifts; and on the walls are jewelled swords and other trophies and personal souvenirs sent to the "conqueror" from Moslem rulers as a sign of homage and respect as the man they recognise as the greatest of them all. However much he effaces himself and his services to establish his perfect democracy and glories in his simplicity on all the Moslem world he holds in his hand the keys of Islam.

There is only one attitude the Pasha can appreciate in all things, and that is absolute frankness. He has no time for "bluff." The British ex-Premier's speech. "You've got to speak to these people with guns," still stings the pride of these people—whose army is part of the sacred machinery of Angora. Had he had the least idea what modern Turkey means, those were the very last words he should have used Alas, the present Government will be treated with the suspicion it does not deserve, because of the faults of the last.

LIFE OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Deprived the music, art, and literature of the West, which he can well appreciate, the Pasha has lived in the mountains of Angora this life of continual effort—reading, studying, planning, and seeing everyone—for everyone will see the Pasha, and no one but the Pasha himself.

Rising from a red leather sofa to greet me, this Pasha had nothing in common with the Pasha I had seen the day before. Without his tooth-brush moustache well trimmed, his finely tailored clothes carefully brushed and pressed, and with the traditional British crease, in a London drawing-room he would be taken, if not for an Englishman, at least for a man of the North. Of medium height, slight, his features are well cut, and his face, and, above all, his eyes, are exceedingly kind. He has also, which is not always a Turkish qualification, a keen sense of humour.

One of the first things I noticed on one of the writing tables of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's sitting-room was a collection of literature concerning Napoleon. "I ought to have brought you a book about Napoleon," I said, "instead of simply offering you my congratulations on your splendid and historic victory." "Please never think of such a thing." he replied; "Napoleon does not interest me any more than any other general." "I understood you had almost a veneration for Napoleon," I protested. "So it has been said," he replied. "How was such a strange rumour born? I have studied Napoleon and all his strategy, as I have studied all great generals' strategy, but to compare the Sakharia with Austerlitz is surely no compliment. Why I do not admire Napoleon." said the Pasha, "is because he put his ambition before everything else; he was fighting for himself and not his cause, and naturally, with the inevitable disaster."

"Did you ever doubt you could succeed?" I asked. "Never," he replied. "I saw from the beginning—even long before we had war materials—the whole scheme as if finally worked out. We delayed becaue we wanted to save bloodshed and devastation. For that reason Fethy Bey went to London last summer a last resource. I wanted to sign a treaty with ink, not blood."

ATTITUDE TO MINORITIES.

One of the Pasha's Generals said to me one day: "You can't judge the Pasha till you have seen him as the Marshal commanding his armies." Never was a man more fearless and harder on himself and kinder to his men than the Pasha. To all physical pain he is indifferent. Of all the Turkish statesmen I have so far met, none has been as kindly disposed towards the Greeks and Armenians as Mustapha Kemal Pasha. In spite of their wanton devastation of Anatolia, he sees these misguided people have been the victims of others' intrigues, and is quite willing to take them back. Turkey can do without them and give their place in the commercial world to the Jews—but where are they to go if not to Turkey? This fact, in spite of what has happened is a fine piece of humanitarianism, if not statesmanship.

FUTURE OF TURKISH WOMEN.

With regard to the women question also, which is of the greatest importance to Turkey, Mustapha Kemal Pasha does not follow the ordinary recognised idea for Moslem women. "By this time next year," he said, "they must all be free and all their faces must be uncovered. There will be opposition, certainly," he continued; "that can't be helped; but they must be free." Mustapha Komal Pasha naturally sees the impossibility of establishing an ideal democracy with only half the nation responsible. Besides, the men will now have to be fully occupied, reorganising and rebuilding their country, and the women should not have any longer to play an annonymous role. It is true, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, when peace comes, will have to do many great and daring things. Yet could even he make Turkish women take off their present veils?—the most becoming head-dress ever a woman had, and the Turkish woman knows it!

In this building up of New Turkey the Pasha will find himself confronted with problems which will harm his popularity, if he is still to be kept in the thick of the fray. One of these will be that the instructions clearly given by him will be badly interpreted, and for this he will be blamed. And another serious difficulty will be that although it is just to prefer to give appointments to Nationalists (those who have left all to follow him), for these posts—particularly those concerned with the conduct of European diplomacy—many of the Nationalists will not be as fully qualified as the existing diplomats. No doubt, however, all this can right itself in time; but, unfortunately, in the meanwhile great harm can be done.

The only thing one fears, perhaps without any reason, is the error committed by the Union and Progress Party—the error of making the people run before they could walk. Is this to occur again? At any rate, those who desire so ardently to see a great New Turkey pray that the Turks will, above all, take care of their Pasha, for he is indispensable. There is certainly no being more adored in Turkey to-day. His portrait is in every house, and even the poor villagers who haven't the wherewithal to buy the cheap, gaudy, scarlet and green prints one sees of him in the shops cut him out of as many newspapers as it is their luck to find and pin him all along the walls.

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Offices of—Collector of Kolaba, Executive Engineer P. W. D. and Local Board of Talukas at Alibag, and Panvel Municipality, at Panvel and the undersigned.

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SHORT TITLE.

1. The License may be cited as "The Kolaba District Electric License 1923."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several terms, words and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act as amended in 1922 or by the Rules thereunder meanings are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings, provided that in this License:—

(1) The "Act" shall mean "the Indian Electricity Act 1910 as amended in 1922." and

(2) The expression "the Licensee" shall mean and include "Messrs. Agascar Brothers and their permitted assigns," and

(3) The expression "Deposited Map" shall mean the plan of the Area of Supply hereinafter specified, which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Department and by the applicants under the name and style of "Agascar Brothers," and

(4) The date of the notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted, is in this License referred to as "the commencement of the License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause I (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause be three years from the commencement of this License, subject to the Licensees being able to secure all their requirements in bulk from the Hydro-Electric Supply Cos.

(2) The period which under clause I (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licencees shall deposit, or secure such sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by Government under that clause, be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees two thousands respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. (1) The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License is the whole of the area known as the District of Kolaba and bounded as follows:—

NORTH—By Thana District; | SOUTH—By Ratnagiri District;
EAST—By Poona & Satara Districts; | WEST—By the Arabian Sea;

the boundaries whereof are delineated in the Deposited Map, Marked "A."

(2) In view, however, of the fact that power from the Hydro-Electric Cos. is not available at present except in very limited amount, the present supply by the Licensees will be restricted to the area of Panvel Taluka bounded as follows:—

North—By Kamotha, Asudgaon, and Adai Village;
East—By Pali Dewad, Dewad, Vishumbe and partly by Kalundre Inam Gaon;
South—By Kalundre Inam Gaon, Karanjade and partly by Wadghar;
West—By Wadghar and Kopar;

the boundaries of which are delineated in the Deposited Map, Marked "B".

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and the Rules thereunder the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the Area of Supply for all purposes.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. The system of supply in pursuance of this License shall be alternating current single or three phase system with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 to 400 volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay, adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The feeders, distributing mains and service lines may be aerial or underground in whole or in part and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the Licensees in strict conformity with the Act and Rules thereunder.

COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The Licensees shall execute works to the satisfaction of Government under clause IV of the Schedule to the Act are the following:—
All streets colored "Red" in the Map Marked "C", and mentioned in annexure hereto.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of the Sub-clause (1), the License may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Transforming and Distributing Stations shall be in the Area of Supply above referred to, viz, Map Marked "B".

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The Prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed the following Maxima, namely:—

(1) For general supply purposes for lights, fans and heating: Government Buildings, Railways, Commercial and business premises, Clubs, restaurants and hotels, residential premises and religious and educational establishments and Hospitals:—
Annas Eight per unit, subject to a minimum charge not exceeding Rs. 4 pe month per Meter.

(2) For purposes other than specified above and Power purposes:
(a) Upto and including 3 Kilowatts Annas 6 per unit.
(b) for industrial motive purposes from 3 Kilowatts and upwards annas Four per unit.

OR in case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with section 23—3 (c) of the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method.

N.B. The term "unit" as used in this connection shall be deemed to mean "the energye contained in a current of one thousand Amperes flowing under an Electric Motive Force of one Volt during one hour."

BREAKING UP OF STREETS.

10. The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government of Bombay or the Local Authority by which such streets are repairable.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall first be exercise able on the expiration of 50 years from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works material and plant of the Licensees to be paid for, in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act, shall be their market value at the time of such purchase, which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by Arbitration, due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added such value so computed as aforesaid on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with sub-section (2) (d) (ii) of sections of the Act it is hereby declared that the Transforming and Distributing Station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees, may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given, assign the License and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which, this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, material and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay, in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to Companies for the time being in force there, having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations so imposed upon the Licensees under this License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees and shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company formed as aforesaid.

ANNEXURE.

Mumbra-Karjat Road, Panvel Bunder Road, Ulwa Road, Joshi Ali street from Mumbra-Karjat Road to Kalyan Road, and cross Lanes No. 1 and 2, Balaleshwar Road, Parbhu Ali street and cross Lane, Deshmukh Ali street to Diversion Road, Pardeshi Ali street, Devale street, Kharatpada cross Lane, Ketki Street, Waze Mohalla street, Masjid Tank street, Bhusar Mahalla street, Koliwala street.

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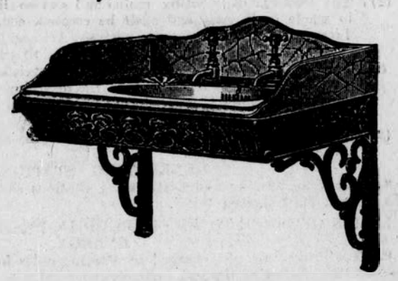

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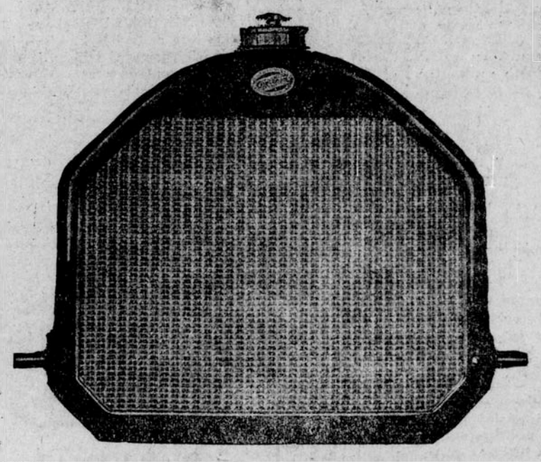

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